The New-York Times.

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THE DISUNION CRISIS.

EFFORTS FOR COMPROMISE AT WASHINGTON

Important Movements Among the Republicans.

Further Debate on the Pacific Railroad Bill in the Senate.

The Report of the Committee of Thirty-Three Before the House.

Personal Difficulty Between Messrs. Dunn, of Indiana, and Rust, of Arkansas.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Seizure of the Arsenal at Augusta by the Georgia Troops.

MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Disunion Address from Virginia Congressmen.

Attempted Seizure of Another Lot of Arms in New-York.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' COMPROMISE.

Many Northwestern Republicans are disposed to accept the greater portion of Senator Douglas' last new Compromise. They will even swallow his refined and somewhat modified Popular Sovereignty. The proposition to extend the Presidential term to six years, making the President ineligible to re-election, and electing him by a direct popular vote, meets much favor. Mr. Douglas will press his resolutions to a consideration by the Senate at the earliest moment, but it is exceedingly doubtful if they can be passed before the 4th of March.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED.

Another new project among Northern and Border State men is that of a Congress of three Commissioners from each State, to assemble at Washington in February, to devise a basis of settlement of all questions of doubtful construction respecting the rights of different sections. This to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection in the several States.

BELLIGERENT CONGRESSMEN.

The scene in the House to-day between Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, and Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, was interesting and somewhat exciting. Mr. Rust made certain charges against the Republican Party, known to be without foundation. Mr. Dunn asked him if he did not know that such charges were "an infamous libel upon the Republican Party?" Mr. Rust asked if Mr. Dunn was "responsible for his language?" and received a cool affirmative. Mr. Dunn subsequently explained, but Mr. Rust was not satisfied. Mr. Dunn replied that his explanation was not to him but to the House. A duel is anticipated between them among friends of both parties. Mr. Rust is a duelist, and Mr. Dunn is a Southern man by birth and education, and in fighting parlance quite as "game" as Mr. Rust. It is hoped that the affair will be settled. In the present excited condition of the country, a hostile meeting of gentlemen of different parties might provoke most disastrous results. Mr. Rust sent a challenge this afternoon to Mr. Dunn through his colleague Hindman, but the most reliable information is that there will be no hostile meeting, as mutual friends have interfered to settle matters amicably. Both parties are known to be in town yet.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND DEFICIENCY BILLS.

The Senate made several additional amendments to the Pacific Railroad Bill to-day, which, it is feared, will render the chances of its ultimate passage exceedingly doubtful. There will be an attempt made to take up the Deficiency bill to-morrow or Saturday, and upon the Senate amendments, one or two gentlemen propose to make a fight. Should they succeed, the bill must go back to the Senate, thus doing great injury to many parties who are entitled to pay for services rendered to the Government.

KENTUCKY FOR THE UNION.

Dispatches to the Kentucky delegation to-day, say that their State Legislature refuses to secede or call a State Convention to consider the policy of such a step.

Both Houses of the North Carolina Legislature have passed a bill calling a Convention, but with marked conservative clauses.

Cassius M. Clay, who is here, comes on for the purpose of securing a compromise from the Republicans as a basis upon which the Union men in the Border States can stand to resist secession. He is well known not be a compromiser, but as Kentucky has refused to call a Convention, and Clay has great strength among Republicans, it is believed that if he makes this demand of them they may concede it.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Judge Kellogg returned to-night from Springfield. Mr. Lincoln probably will not come to Washington before the 20th of February. He will not interfere himself at present in the settlement of questions at issue, but is conciliatory and disposed to deal kindly but justly with the South.

THE NEW CABINET.

The question of the new Cabinet is as much in the fog as ever. No additional members have been fixed upon.

Senator Simmons has been designated as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Tariff. No better appointment could have been made.

VISIT OF THE BOSTON UNION COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Everett, Winthrop, Lawrence, Woodbury and Tobey, of the Boston Union-Saving Committee, arrived this afternoon. They assert that a large majority of the people of Massachusetts are in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Soon after their arriving, some verbal sparring occurred between Mr. Lawrence and Senator Sumner. The latter disapproved of the object of the Committee's visit, and said it was all wind. Mr. Lawrence tartly replied that the object of his Committee was to prick a bag of wind and produce a collapse for their country's good.

Senator Wilson also took occasion to express his entire disapprobation of the mission.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Railroad Convention here to-day, after passing resolutions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, telegraphed to the Presidents of all the railroads in the Northern, Middle and Western States not already represented, asking their views. Telegrams are pouring in, indorsing the Convention's action. The President of the Northern Central Road of Pennsylvania says:

"Everybody on our line favors the Crittenden resolutions. Sign my name." WM. A. BOOTH.

The President of the Union meeting at New-York has engaged rooms here for himself and twenty others, who will arrive here on Tuesday, to urge upon Congress the adoption of some compromise measure.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Holt to-day formally took leave of the gentlemen connected with the Post-office Department. The First Assistant, Mr. King, introduced Maj. Trott, who, he said, had been selected by them to give expression to the friendly feelings they entertained for him, both as a private citizen and a public functionary. Mr. Holt eloquently responded to the latter's address, alluding to the national gloom and to an event of the morning, viz.: the death, after a protracted illness, of Mr. Dundas, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, of whom he spoke as a pure and efficient officer. The gentlemen present, as well as Mr. Holt, were solemnly impressed with these proceedings.

The Boston Committee, composed of Edward Everett and others, bearing the mammoth Union petition, have arrived.

Ex-President Tyler, on a peace mission to the President from Virginia, has reached here.

Mr. Case, of Indiana, of the Committee on Territories, will report a bill appropriating $60,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas.

Thaddeus Hyatt has proceeded thither with a view of exerting an influence in the Senatorial election. The principal candidates are Messrs. Avery, Pomeroy and Graham.

Mr. Rust has, through a friend, sent a note to Mr. Dunn, owing to what was said in their colloquy in the House to-day. It is of the character usual in such cases.

Ex-President Tyler had a long, satisfactory and friendly interview with the President to-day. The latter expressed his belief that there will be no collision between the Federal and State forces during the remainder of his administration, and that he should certainly make every effort to prevent it and to preserve peace. Mr. Tyler will probably remain here till Feb. 4, to meet the Commissioners from States other than Virginia.

Larez Anderson, brother of Major Anderson, will leave here to-morrow for home (Cincinnati.) His efforts both in Washington and Charleston were instrumental in producing the better understanding between Major Anderson and the South Carolina authorities.

A large number of leading Republicans, from all parts of the country, have been here for several days. There has been a great deal of consultation among the Republicans, the results of which may soon be developed.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed a number of comparatively unimportant nominations, thus clearing the calendar. Among the confirmations was that of Capt. Slack, of New-Jersey, as Quartermaster of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, returned from Springfield to-day, and the fact that he expresses the opinion that the Border State Committee resolutions come nearer than any other plans to what the public exigences require, is deemed significant in connection with his recent visit to the President elect.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

INDORSEMENT OF THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Railroad Convention held a meeting in this city to-day, to take into consideration the condition of our national affairs, and appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of their sentiments:

Mr. Marsh, President of the Erie Railroad, Mr. Corning, President of the New-York Central Railroad, Mr. Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mr. L'Hommedieu, President of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

The Committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That the plan embodied in the Crittenden Resolutions for the adjustment of the difficulties now threatening the existence of the Union, meets our approbation.

That with very full opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of the people in the extensive districts traversed by the roads here represented, we do not hesitate to express our conviction that such an adjustment would meet with the decided approval of a very large majority of them.

That from our observations we believe that the people of the North desire and would be satisfied with such a settlement of the Slavery controversy as will forever banish the Slavery question from the halls of Congress and the arena of Federal politics.

The Convention, consisting of about fifty gentlemen, paid a visit of respect to the President of the United States and to Gen. Scott. They were introduced to the former by Mr. Felton, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, when the President made a patriotic address, and expressed his gratification in meeting so useful, respectable and enterprising class of his fellow-citizens, to whom was intrusted in part the control of nearly four hundred millions of dollars of invested capital. He also cordially approved of their action in behalf of the country.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

It is gratifying to learn that the present Secretary of War has already pronounced the contracts made by his treacherous and corrupt predecessor for patent arms, in violation of a law of the last session of Congress, null and void; and thus one door of the Treasury, left open by the great profligate, is hermetically sealed. The late Floyd was so generous and miscellaneous in the distribution of the patronage of his office; his contracts have been so invariably against the Government, and in favor of the plunderers, that it is respectfully suggested to Mr. Secretary Holt to revoke at once every contract or order now unexecuted, that was entered into or given by his predecessor. There is no doubt that the Treasury will be greatly benefited thereby, without damage to the military service, though the cormorants of Floyd may be unhappily exercised in the process.

I learn that the wives of two Army officers, whose husbands are stationed at Fort Sumter, narrowly escaped expulsion by the mob as they passed through Charleston, on their way to this city. They were warned to leave without delay, and the gallant King Pickens, who boasts that he was "born insensible to fear," felt called upon by a regard to the public safety, to hurry their departure. The poor old Chaplain, who received a permit from Major Anderson to leave in company with the ladies, was met at the wharf by the "Chivalry," who ordered him in peremptory and insulting language, to proceed without delay on his journey. He stated to the gallant foes who assailed him, that he was a non-combatant, a minister of religion, a Marylander by birth, and a slaveholder, but with all these qualifications, his adherence to the cause of the Union was a firebrand which the Chivalry could not tolerate on the sacred soil of the flowery land of the Palmetto. The venerable Chaplain was compelled to dispose of his furniture at about one tenth of its cost, in order to raise the means of getting into a civilized part of the world.

Acts of brutality and cowardice such as these, which are but ordinary incidents in the seceding States, cannot fail to inspire the disgust and contempt of all men of honor and manliness on both sides of the Atlantic. They betray all the worst features of the despotism of the Terrorists in France, or of King Bomba in Italy, accompanied by a ferocity and blackguardism peculiar to the negro drivers and traders of the South. The "Chivalry" of South Carolina has long been at a discount in the markets of the world; and the events of the present revolution, together with the deeds of glory by which its approach was heralded, such as the cowardly assault by a representative of the State upon Mr. Sumner, are calculated to give to that knightly appellation an ironical significance the world over. The term *faith* implies whatever is true and holy among men; but "Punic faith", is a byword for treachery and falsehood which has not grown stale in two thousand years of constant use. So the phase, "South Carolina Chivalry," is in a fair way to acquire an immortality of infamy, and to go down to the ages as a pithy expression for whatever is at once brutal, boastful, cruel and cowardly.

The resolution offered by Mr. Colfax to withdraw the mail facilities from the seceding States, is the best, and almost the only practical move which has yet been made for checkmating King Cotton in his treacherous policy. It is not only the right thing to be done, but it is placed on its proper footing. The United States cannot and will not recognize the right of secession, and therefore it would not be legitimate to withdraw the mails, simply on the ground that a State Convention has passed a resolution or ordinance declaring it to be no longer in the Union. But the resignation of all judicial officers, and the impossibility of filling their places with others who could and would undertake to act, deprives the Government of all power to punish delinquent Postmasters and Contractors; and this fact would seem to furnish ample justification for the proposed measure.

The establishment of postal routes in any particular part of the country, is a question of expediency; and it is no new thing to withhold such accommodations, or to increase or withdraw, or curtail them, according to circumstances. Indeed, there is no subject which more frequently comes before the Postmaster-General for decision, than this one of extending or curtailing the benefits of the American Post-office.

The people of the territories and the new States have always to make a struggle before they succeed in getting a weekly or monthly mail. The Department in Washington first determines what it will cost, and whether it will pay; also, whether it is practicable at any cost to send a post-boy or a mail coach through a wilderness in which the lawless savages outnumber the civilized men. In like manner, if the citizens of any portion of the country become so rebellious and lawless as to endanger the safe transportation of the mails, or if in consequence of their rebellion and the disorganization of society which must follow, the mails become a burthen to the Government, with no power to enforce obedience to the regulations of the Department upon those who act under it, the right of the Government to give up such mail routes is clear. It is to be hoped that Mr. Colfax's resolution will pass without delay, and that it will be promptly acted upon by the Post-office Department. Indeed, I can see no reason why the Administration may not, for the reason stated, act without advisement on the part of Congress. If States choose to place themselves in the attitude of hostility to the General Government, they must not expect that the mails, which convey important letters and large sums of money, should be subjected to search and to robbery, at the hands of traitors, who have endeavored to throw off their allegiance. Much of the mail matter intended for the citizens of States which have not seceded, now passes through the hands of the traitors in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. This is a folly which should not be allowed for a single day. The Government is called upon by every consideration of honor, duty and policy to desist from a course which, by giving "aid and comfort" to traitors, is of itself treacherous and suicidal.

Col. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, is in Washington. It is understood that he favors a moderate and conciliatory policy; and would be willing to support such measures as have been recommended by Messrs. Seward and Adams. He has visited the Legislatures of Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, as I am informed, and it is said that the two former are not disinclined to receive and support moderate terms of adjustment. Such is the rumor. I have not seen him.

OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

THE ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA SURRENDERED TO GOV. BROWN.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 24.

Seven hundred State troops assembled here this morning for a demonstration on the Arsenal. Gov. Brown demanded the surrender of the Arsenal, which demand was complied with at 12½ o'clock. Negotiations were carried on yesterday and this morning. The Federal troops saluted the American flag. They will go hence to New-York.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Convention has elected Robert Toombs and Howell Cobb as delegates from the State at large to the Montgomery Convention. Also the following District delegates:

1st—Francis Barton.	5th—Augustus R. Wright.
2d—Martin Crawford.	6th—Thomas R. Cobb.
3d—Judge Nisbett.	7th—Augustus Kenan.
4th—Ben. Hill.	8th—A. H. Stephens.

The Convention adjourned till to morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

DISUNION ADDRESS FROM VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 24.

Ten Virginia Congressmen have sent an address to the people of Virginia, giving a review of the proceedings and probable action of Congress in regard to the present state of affairs. They say it is vain to hope for any measure of conciliation or adjustment from Congress, which the people can accept. They also say that they are satisfied that the Republican Party designs by a civil war alone to coerce the Southern States, under the pretext of "enforcement of the laws," unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined and united, as to make such an attempt hopeless. The address concludes by expressing the solemn conviction that prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia in Convention, will afford the surest means, under the providence of God, in averting the impending civil war, and of preserving a hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 24.

An address, signed by all the members of Congress from this State, with the exception of Messrs. Boteler, Clemens, Millson, Harris and Smith, has been issued to the people of Virginia, expressing despair of any settlement of existing difficulties by Congress. Mr. Smith is absent from Washington on account of illness. He would have signed it if present. Mr. Clemens is classed here among the Black Republicans.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 24.

In the Senate to-day, the question of adjournment was postponed until the 18th of February.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Toronto *Leader*, the Government paper, this morning says it is in a position to announce in the most positive terms that it is the intention of the English Government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dragoon Corps at West Point, which was ordered a few days ago to repair to the National Capital, is on its way thither by this time. They take six pieces of cannon, of which four are formidable field pieces, and two are howitzers, and seventy-eight splendid horses.

It has been ascertained that the brig *Dolphin* and the corvette *Germantown*, now at Norfolk, could be fitted out for commission in three weeks. Orders are expected to get them ready for sea.

Two or three self-authorized Navy officers have been investigating by debate, the probable feelings of the soldiers of the Army and the sailors of the Navy, about the crisis, with the following result: Of about 17,000 Army soldiers, 8,000 have no feelings whatever on the matter; five thousand, chiefly Irish, would desert if they could do so conveniently, sooner than go South on a hostile errand, and two thousand straight Yankees "go in for-fighting." In the Navy, five thousand blue-jackets at least are "Union-men at any price," while the service would be better off just now without the remainder. The marines obey all orders without comment. The *morale* of the Army is superior to that of the Navy.

The United States corvette *Savannah* has been removed from the dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as she was considered to be in an unsafe position. She now lies below the revenue cutter's berth in the stream.

The Annapolis Midshipmen have been denied their usual vacation this year, as circumstances might necessitate their speedy transfer to men-of-war. Young Yancey, Wm. L.'s son, left school on Saturday last. He was much regretted.

Lieut. J. M. B. Clitz, Second Lieutenant of the Brooklyn Yard, was detached yesterday and ordered to take passage on the 2d proximo for Spezzia, Italy, *via* Havre, to join the United States ship *Iroquois*, as executive officer, Lieut. Huger, of South Carolina, the late executive officer, having resigned in consequence of the secession of his State.

The United States Government will soon be called upon to thank the new King of Italy for favors. The facilities of the Piedmontese docks at Genoa were cheerfully placed at the disposal of the officers attached to our disabled gun-boat *Iroquois*.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO THE BANKING AND POSTAL SYSTEMS.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The House of Representatives have appointed a Committee to inquire what changes in the banking system and currency of South Carolina are necessary in consequence of the change in political relations.

A resolution was passed to inquire of the Postal Committee what provisions can be made for the contingency of stopping the mails by the Federal Government.

The Legislature has appropriated $50,000 for carrying on the postal arrangement in case the Federal Government should stop the present system.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

The Catawba Indians, of this State, have offered themselves to Gov. Pickens to serve in a military capacity. The offer has been accepted.

Gen. Davis is in town.

Lieut. Mead has gone back to Fort Sumter.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Fall River *News* publishes a letter dated Charleston, Jan. 16, and written by the Captain of a vessel now in Charleston harbor. He says:

"It is currently reported around the city that if Fort Sumter is not given up by to-morrow, they will storm it; and they can probably take it in a short time, for they have got five thousand men for the purpose, and they say they will sacrifice three thousand of them, but what they will have it. Anderson has got but few men, and it will not take long to tire them out.

We have been out once since I wrote you last. We left the city about sunrise and crossed the bar about 1 A. M., and there were three schooners and two or three brigs placed in the channel to sink, so as to prevent the *Brooklyn* from coming in. If she comes in she will have a warm time of it, for they are to blow her to h——, as the papers state it.

We picked up a nice single patent block while coming in. Another smack picked up some $40 worth of stuff. They took the vessels just as they stood ready for sea, without taking off anything; but we did not take anything, for we were afraid they might take a notion to run us down, though I expected they would pick up the floating tackle themselves.

I see by a letter in the *Post* that we are suffering for provisions out here. The statement is false. Meat is cheaper than it was last Winter. We get good beefsteak for 8 cents a pound. The only thing scarce here is Northern produce, such as apples, potatoes and cabbages, but there is plenty of rice, flour and sweet potatoes. Flour is $7 50 per bbl. Best of Cuba molasses 35 cents.

They have stopped up the ship channel with old wrecks and three schooners, but we can pick our way out as yet. It seemed hard to see three good vessels sunk to intercept navigation, but they will sacrifice everything rather than submit, and I think they are right, for there is no gleam of hope from the North."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of Jan. 23

"I have already informed you that Mr. Holt wrote Gov. Pickens some days since, saying that unless Major Anderson's mail matter to and fro was allowed to have regular and prompt dispatch, that the mail for Charleston will be stopped. I hear that an answer was received last night from Gov. Pickens, and the understanding seems to be that His Excellency is quite defiant. In other words, I suspect that he states that he shall do as *he* pleases in respect to forwarding mail matter to Major Anderson, and that the Government may close mail communication if *it* pleases. A thing of this sort will test the nerve of Mr. Buchanan; and should he determine not to stand by Mr. Holt in the position he has taken, the latter will scarcely remain in the Cabinet.

It is stated that negotiations are on foot between this Government and Col. Hayne, the Commissioner of South Carolina, and it is believed by some persons who have excellent means of observation and knowledge, that said negotiations will so result as materially to damage the position of the General Government in so far as the future is concerned."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

A festival is to be given by the Masonic fraternity on the 30th inst., in Albany. The following is an extract from a letter of Major Anderson, written by him in reply to an invitation to be present on the occasion:

FORT SUMTER, Jan. 15, 1861.

Permit me to express the gratification your Union-loving sentiments have given me. The time is at hand when all who love the glorious Union, under whose flag the country has won the admiration of the civilized world, shall show themselves good and true men. Our fellow-countrymen in this region have decided to raise another flag. I trust in God that wisdom and forbearance may be given by Him to our rulers, and that this severance may not be "*cemented in blood.*"

Regretting that it will not be permitted me to be with you on the 30th. I am sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major United States Army.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Wednesday, Jan 23.

Volunteers are engaged mounting and arranging cannon. Carpenters are making scaling ladders, and the utmost bustle prevails.

The *Wyandotte* has anchored to the westward of Fort Pickens, under the guns of the Fort. It is supposed she is to assist Lieut. Slemmer.

Pilots have been notified that they may bring United States war vessels inside the Harbor if they carry a flag of truce.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Crittenden resolutions were taken up in the Senate to-day on the final passage. Speeches were made by Democratic Senators in favor, and by Republican Senators against them. They passed 11 to 6—ten Democrats and one National Union man in favor.

The Governor has nominated George H. Brown, of Somerset, for Judge of the Supreme Court. It was referred.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Convention was occupied principally, to-day, in discussing the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Committee.

ABOLITION MEETING AT OSWEGO,

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Susan B. Anthony-Garrisonian meeting came off here this afternoon, in Doolittle Hall. There was no disturbance whatever.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has commenced its two days' session in Tremont Temple. Francis Jackson presides.

By 10 o'clock, the hour of meeting, the body of the hall was filled by the friends of the cause, including many ladies.

Soon after the passages and doorways to the hall were filled by a disorderly crowd.

Remarks from the President and James Freeman Clark were listened to respectfully, but the appearance of Wendell Phillips called forth a storm of yells and hisses from the extreme part of the hall.

The rioters are not in strong force, but manage continually to interrupt Mr. Phillips in his remarks.

Mr. Phillips keeps cool, and declares that as he has two days before him, he will finish his speech.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24—2. P. M.

As yet there are no indications of a serious riot.

Previous to attempting to speak, Mr. Phillips read a series of resolutions, quoting from Daniel Webster, Wm. Ellery, Channing and Henry Clay, and others.

The resolutions were comparatively reasonable, and were listened to in silence. Therefore, the speaker stated that hereafter an additional series might be expected.

At 1 o'clock comparative quiet was restored, when Mr. Phillips was allowed to finish his speech, and the Convention adjourned for dinner.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Louisiana State Convention met to-day.

A flag with fifteen stars upon it floats over the Capitol.

After a fervent prayer had been offered up, the Convention organized by electing Ex-Gov. Mouton President, by a *viva voce* vote of 81 to 41.

Mr. Mouton was conducted to the Chair, and made a speech, thanking the Convention for the distinction conferred upon him, and advising the utmost calmness and firmness in all their deliberations.

Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a Committee of Fifteen, to report articles of secession of Louisiana from the Federal Union.

Several plans were here offered.

A resolution was adopted to invite the Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina to seats on the floor.

The Chairman then named the Committee of Fifteen to report the Ordinance of Secession. The Committee will make their report to-morrow.

The Committee on Rules, etc., reported the following officers as necessary, in addition to the President: A Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Doorkeeper, a Warrant Clerk, and a suitable number of enrolling and translating clerks.

A Secretary was elected on the fourth ballot.

A Committee of three was then appointed to wait on the Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina.

The Convention has adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The State Legislature has adjourned until the 4th of February.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Committee of Fifteen reported, to-day, an ordinance of secession, and resolutions regarding the navigation of the Mississippi River. Both were ordered to be printed.

The Committee then asked for a postponement of discussion until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Several substitutes to the report were offered as a settlement for the present difficulties, which were also ordered to be printed to-morrow.

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were then welcomed to the Convention.

An invitation from the Mayor of New-Orleans for the Convention to meet in that city, was laid over.

A resolution of thanks to the Governor for his prompt action in seizing the forts of Louisiana, and declaring that "we will defend them, here and elsewhere, with all the means in our power," was offered.

Mr. Roselieans said he would like to be informed, before voting, upon what authority the Governor acted. As the highest conservator of the peace, the action of the Governor might have been necessary, but until he was informed that the action was necessary, he was not prepared to thank or censure the Governor.

A warm discussion ensued, when a message was received from the Governor, giving the particulars in reference to the seizing of the forts, etc.

After further discussion for and against the resolution, it was passed by a vote of 118 to 5.

Much confusion prevailed during the proceedings which the President felt called upon to rebuke.

MORE AID AND COMFORT.

WHOLESALE SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO THE SOUTH.

Efforts of the Police to Seize Them—They Narrowly Escape Being Carried off Themselves.

Determined Resistance of the Captain and Owners of the Steamer.

Investigations of the United States Grand Jury.

In spite of the efforts of the Police authorities to prevent the shipment of arms and other war munitions to the South, not a steamer has left this port, since public attention was called to the subject, without carrying more or less of these materials.

The instructions recently issued to the police require them to keep a watchful eye on all vessels about sailing for Southern ports, and to notify the Superintendent whenever any arms, cartridges, or other articles contraband of war are discovered going on board. In order to evade this espionage of the police, these shipments are always deferred until almost the last moment of the vessel's hour of departure. The goods are then hurried down to the pier, the shipper gives a wink to the Purser, and perhaps a quarter each to the stevedores, when the boxes of "Hardware" are speedily hoisted on board, the fasts are let go, *or cut!* and the guns have—*gone off*. Meantime the police, who have observed the movements, have been occupied in transmitting intelligence to the Superintendent of Police, and receiving the necessary orders to act.

In this manner a large quantity of arms were yesterday supposed to have been shipped to Savannah by the steamer *Montgomery*, Capt. Berry, one of H. B. Cromwell & Co.'s steamers. About 2½ o'clock P. M., half an hour previous to the time of departure of the above steamer, one of the officers attached to the steamboat squad saw a cart containing six boxes, resembling those used for transporting muskets, go upon the pier (No. 12) and unload opposite the *Montgomery's* gangway. Hastening to the Station-house in Broad-street, near the Custom-house, he telegraphed to the Superintendent of Police, informing him of the circumstance, and asking if any action should be taken. It was some ten minutes before the answer was received; which, however, was sufficiently explicit, and was as follows:

ORDER.

"Seize all fire-arms that may be found going on board of the Savannah steamer at Pier No. 12 North River."

With these instructions the officer proceeded to notify others of the Police, and in a few moments a dozen officers were on their way to the pier. Their movements, which were not particularly slow, or graduated strictly by military rules, attracted attention, and the inquiry ran through the street, "What's up?" On went the Police, "skelping it" through slush and snow, while a train of curious persons followed them, anxious to know the cause of the excitement.

On arriving at the dock, the shrill whistling of the steam as it escaped from the well-charged boiler of the *Montgomery*, and the movements upon her deck, indicated that she was just ready to depart. Some of the Police stationed themselves at the posts which held the fasts of the steamer, while others, to the number of some half a dozen, mounted the sides of the vessel, and immediately began reconnoitering the hold, if possible to discover the contraband muskets.

By this time the Captain discovered the presence of the police examining among his freight, when he called out to know what they were doing down there? Sergeant Wemyss, of the First Precinct, answered that they were in search of "those muskets." Capt. Berry directed them to go ashore, and instantly gave orders to the men on the deck "to let go the fasts."

At this juncture one of the party suggested they should arrest the engineer, but that officer, probably hearing the word passed, put himself beyond reach. At the same instant the Captain repeated the order to "cast off the hawser." "I can't do it," shouted the sailor on the dock; "the policeman won't let me." "Bring here the ax," shouted the Captain to the second mate, "and cut away these fasts!" No quicker said than done, the officer cut the forward fast, and then came running aft with the ax in his hand, and only awaited a repetition of the order,—"Cut away the hawser, I tell you," when two or three quick, but careful, blows of the implement severed the fasts. The Captain, whose hand was on the engine signal, rang the bell, and the propeller began immediately to turn.

"All ashore, Police!" shouted the officers on the dock to their companions in the steamer's hold, who, taking the hint, now scrambled quickly on deck and jumped ashore, as the vessel moved off. At this the spectators on the pier set up a derisive shout of laughter, and the officers, satisfied with having exerted themselves to the utmost to carry out their instructions, prepared to return to their respective posts of duty.

Capt. Berry appeared considerably excited at the irruption of the Police upon his vessel, and interlarded his orders and conversation with numerous naughtycal phrases. He threatened, with a terrible oath, that he would carry the policemen to Savannah—a trip which would, no doubt, have been agreeable, though their reception there might not have been so hospitable.

WHAT MR. CROMWELL SAID.

Mr. H. B. Cromwell, who was on the pier and witnessed the proceedings, met the policemen going away, and addressed them nearly as follows:

"I understand Mr. Kennedy seized those muskets on the *Monticello*, in order to precipitate a crisis; I will tell him that if he don't stop interfering with our vessels he will precipitate the crisis sooner than he expects it; he will be precipitated out of office."

Policeman—We are obeying orders, Mr. Cromwell, and it does not become you to address us in that way. You should talk to the Superintendent.

Mr. Cromwell—You'll find that obeying orders in this case may break owners; you've heard of that, perhaps, and I wish you would tell your master so.

Here the conversation dropped, and the parties separated.

It may not be amiss to remind the authorities that, in the event of another such occurrence as this of the *Montgomery*, there is a telegraph from No. 21 Wall-street to Fort Hamilton, and also to Staten Island, which can be made use of for stopping vessels which defy the legal authorities.

THE ARMS SEIZED ON THE CASPIAN.

The five hundred muskets which were seized on board of the schooner *Caspian* on Tuesday have been restored. The Captain of that vessel appearing before Superintendent Kennedy and satisfied him, by an exhibition of his manifest and other papers, that he was bound to Carthagena, and not to Savannah. The packages on board supposed to be marked for the latter place were marked "Savan" for Savanilla, a port not far from Carthagena. The Superintendent accordingly ordered the redelivery of the muskets, and paid the expense of their reshipment.

THE ARMS SEIZED ON THE MONTICELLO.

With respect to the muskets taken from on board of the *Monticello* on Tuesday, it has become known that they were on consignment to the Adjutant-General of the State of Georgia. They were a lot manufactured at Windsor, Vt., in 1858, for the British Government, whose agents rejected them. The owners then attempted to dispose of them in Vera Cruz, but the Mexicans, for some reason, refused to receive them. Recently they were brought to this City, where one of the City Banks bought them cheap on speculation, and afterwards the directors of the institution found a cash purchaser in the person of the Georgia Adjutant. Mr. Kennedy says he is waiting for the Georgians to make a claim upon him for the seized articles.

The following dispatch has been received by H. B. Cromwell & Co., owners of the steamship *Monticello*, from their Savannah agents:

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The seizure of arms from the *Monticello* causes excitement here. Can you get them back? We fear retaliation.

The police who witnessed the shipment of arms by the steamer *Marion* assert that truck No. 5,323 was employed in carting what appeared to be muskets, cartridges, and small arms from Adams' Express Company, No. 59 Broadway, to that steamer, just previous to her sailing. While the officer was making inquiries the steamer sailed, and left a truck-load of boxes, supposed to contain Minie muskets and balls, a specimen of which (the latter) was obtained. The same Express Company also shipped a lot by the steamer *Transport* to Philadelphia. They were believed to have come from New-Haven.

THE GRAND JURY.

ALLEGED SECRET EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday examined Rev. H. H. Garnett, Mr. Johnson and Mr. John Mulford, touching the alleged shipment of arms on board of a schooner which was recently said to have sailed for Port au Prince, Hayti. Neither of the witnesses saw any arms go on board, and none were shipped to their knowledge. The vessel contained peaceful emigrants, who were destined for Hayti, where they are to find a home by invitation of President Geffrard and the Government of that Republic. This rumor appears to have been started by some mischievous persons, with a view of needlessly alarming the South, and the connection of John Brown, Jr., with the enterprise, as one of the agents, has been used to give plausibility to the story of a Southern invasion for purposes of insurrection.

RYNDERS ON THE STUMP.

HIS VIEWS ON SECESSION, KERRIGAN, PHILLIPS, BEECHER, YANCEY AND COCK-FIGHTING.

The establishment of Crook & Duff is not unknown to fame. There, daily, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., congregate the politicians, great and small, and the *literatti* of all sorts, ages and kinds, that they may eat, drink, be merry, and talk. Frequently fat contracts are apportioned there; often vast schemes are initiated there, and not a day passes that occurrences, worthy of note, do not transpire between its hospitable walls.

On Thursday, at that hour when bibulous men are prone to indulge in the flowing bowl, we were permitted to observe one of the most significant of gatherings, and privileged in hearing certain very explicit and singular sentences. The affair, in brief, was as follows: Mr. Hall, an inspector of hats, an old and estimable citizen, was quietly partaking of some bivalves, when Marshal Rynders, a prominent office-holder, and one of the best abused man in the country, entered. Some common-place conversation took place, during which quite a crowd gathered around them, and the following dialogue, spoken in tones not the most quiet, ensued

Rynders—Fight! Who in thunder's a-going to fight? I hear a great blowing everywhere about fighting and licking and all that, but I notice d——h few of you go down to tackle them fellows.

Hall—Well, Marshal, *we* don't want to fight. You're the man for that business—at least so the public believe. How is it?

Rynders—I don't care a tinker's d—n for what the public believes—why should I? I do my best. I understand public sentiment as well as any man in this City, but I don't *care* anything about it. I know *my* principles are right. I know men in this City, high in office, high in public esteem, and approved by everybody, who are d——d scoundrels. But what of it? Public opinion don't make them any better nor me any worse. There's too much public opinion. These scoundrelly scribblers of the papers say a great deal too much, and then call it "freedom of the Press." I think it's too much freedom.

Hall—Oh, Captain! You're the last man to give up free speech.

Spectacled bystander—How about Beecher, Captain?

Rynders—I think Beecher's a hypocrite. He pretends to be a man of God, and to be the disseminator of God's Holy Word, don't he? Well, I know he isn't, and he knows he isn't, and I call that hypocrisy. But to recur to South Carolina—I believe she has a perfect right to secede. I don't think there'll be any fighting, but if I fight at all, I shall fight on that side—on the side of the South.

Hall—I wish we could be eternally separated—I wish there could be a wall, three miles above the Throne of God, which should keep us from them forever.

Rynders—Now *that's* profane. I never made any pretensions to piety, although I am well posted on Scripture, but in all my life I never uttered such a wish as that. So you would shut God off from them, would you? Let me tell you, God's on their side. Now Wendell Phillips isn't a hypocrite—he's a maniac, that's what he is, he's crazy. Iv'e stopped him from speaking twice in this City, but I wouldn't do it again. Just let them chaps talk it out. It does no harm.

Bystander.—Do you think Kerrigan is in earnest about his guards? (Profound silence for half a minute, during which the Marshal cocked his eye at the que-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR DIFFICULTY WITH PERU.

Vindication of our Claims—The Principles of Law and International Usage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1861.

Our controversy with the Peruvian Government deserves more attention than it has received at the hands of the public. The question involved in the seizure and confiscation of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* lies within a nutshell. It is simply this: Were the captains of these vessels justified in entering into charter parties for the carriage of the guano, for receiving which their ships were seized? As simple bailees for hire, were they criminally liable for receiving on board their vessels this common article of commerce? What are the facts? They went to the port of Iquique, in the pursuit of lawful commerce, and they found all that part of Peru—including the guano deposits, Pabellon de Pica and Punta de Lobos—in the hands of the revolutionists, who were exercising all the functions of a regular Government, entering and clearing vessels at the Custom-House, &c. They had no alternative but submission to the *de facto* Government which they found there. After discharging their cargoes, they sought freights for their vessels, and obtained charters—not from the revolutionary party or its agents, but from two respectable and responsible residents of the city and port of Iquique; and the charter parties were entered into to take guano at Pabellon de Pica and Punta de Lobos, delivered alongside of their vessels by the charterers, without inquiring how or from whom it was obtained. As common carriers and bailees they were not bound to ask these questions. If any offence was committed the charterers were the offenders, and not the bailees, who had no interest in the guano; but the charterers have never been called upon by Peru to answer for their part in the transaction.

The learned counselors and zealous writers in the interest of Peru cannot controvert the principles of law and international usage which have heretofore governed in such cases as this, viz.: That civil war confers upon the *de facto* Government the right to govern such portions of the country as it may be able to reduce to its possessions; that the conquering party has the right to declare the law of the place as long as its occupation of it continues, and all the rights of the previous sovereign are suspended until his actual possession is resumed; that those who remain, and neutrals who resort there during such occupancy, must accept the law from the conquering party, as the rulers *de facto*, and not from the government *de jure*, which has been expelled; and such neutrals have a right to be exempted from all vexatious interruptions when the ascendency of the parties is temporarily changed by the progressing events of the contest. *That is the law.* At the time of the seizure of these vessels the jurisdiction of the revolutionary party, under VIVANCO, was perfect, and, as the conquering party, he had the right to suspend the hitherto prohibitory decrees in relation to the trade in guano from Pabellon de Pica and Punta de Lobos. It was under this suspension that the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* went there to load under their charter parties. In doing this, as common carriers and bailees, did the American captains so violate the laws of Peru as to forfeit their vessels? Certainly not; and Peru, in holding them to such penalties, is clearly and wholly in the wrong.

But Peru tells us, through the public Press, that France and Chili have given decisions adverse to our claims. This statement is without the shadow of foundation. Mr. FURANT asked the French Government to enforce his contracts, made with the Revolutionary Party, against the Peruvian Government, *after* the termination of the Revolution, and they very properly refused. This is the only question that has been presented and decided by the French Government touching this matter. Our own Government has decided a similar question in precisely the same way. The Chilian Minister at Lima has announced the determination of his Government to demand of Peru an indemnification for the seizure and confiscation of the Chilian vessels under the same circumstances. So much for this groundless assertion of Peru, and the American claim stands undisputed by a single adverse precedent.

One or two things must be true; either Peru is a martyr, the constant victim of injustice and wrong, suffering at the hands of all nations, or the conclusion is irresistible that she is a very hard subject to deal with; for it is a notorious fact that Gen. CASTILLA, the present Executive of Peru, is always at variance with almost every nation with whom he has commercial relations. Besides his difficulty with us, he has, at present, a serious question with Great Britain—has recently been forced by the guns of France to yield to her demands—is at issue with Spain for the detention of one of her vessels; always has a bone picking with Chili—has declared war against Bolivia—is virtually at war with Eucador—is hostile to the Constitutional Government of New-Grenada, and has just been detected in furnishing arms to the revolutionary party there. The public will judge, in view of these facts, whether Peru is a victim or a malignant. She does not respect the rights of any people, further than suits her own interests; and the United States Government will cover itself with disgrace if it fails to exact reparation for the wrongs of our citizens at her hands. S.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Important Statement of Hon. John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan 18, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, asking my attention to your letter of the 2d instant to my predecessor, and beg leave to answer its several points of inquiry in their order:

1. "What were the amount and description of bonds and Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1861, and under what authority were they issued?"

In reply I herewith inclose the official statement of the Register of the Treasury, dated the 5th instant, showing the details of the public debt of the United States on the 1st instant, marked A.

2. "What amount of bills, acceptances and other evidences of debt has been issued by the head of any Department within one year, and whether outstanding or not?"

In answer to this inquiry, I have the honor to state that it appears from the correspondence here that on the receipt of your letter, letters were addressed to the heads of the several departments, requesting them to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with the means of responding to this inquiry in regard to their respective departments.

I beg leave to submit herewith the answer of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Interior, of the Secretary of War, and of the Acting Postmaster-General, and of the Secretary of the Navy.

I understand that the Treasury Department never issues bills, acceptances, or other evidences of debt, except such as appear upon the books of the Register's office, whose statement has been before referred to.

3. "What amount of accounts, debts or claims against the Government has been allowed and passed by the proper accounting officers which remains unpaid?"

In reply to this inquiry I beg leave to state that, excepting sundry small claims presented and settled through the Department of the Interior, amounting to $33,152 94, and certain claims presented and allowed through this Department, amounting to $82,163 54, all claims duly allowed and passed by the proper accounting officers, have been satisfied by warrants on the Treasurer, and that officer has remitted his drafts on the various depositories to pay the same.

Within the last few days, the amount of overdue Treasury notes presented for redemption has exceeded the power of the Treasurer to place drafts in payment on the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, where the holders desired the remittances to be made, and an accumulation of warrants to the amount of about $350,000 has occurred on this account in the Treasurer's hands, which he has been unable to pay.

4. "What amount of salaries, compensation, and other dues not embraced in the foregoing, which is due and payable on or before the first of January, 1861?"

In reply to this inquiry I beg leave to state that for all the salaries paid directly from the Treasury, warrants have been drawn on the Treasury and drafts remitted accordingly. But it is proper to suggest that officers and soldiers of the army, officers, seamen and marines in the navy, and a large portion of the persons employed in the civil offices of the United States, are not paid directly from the Treasury, but through disbursing offices, to whom money is advanced, from time to time, for that purpose, as well as for other authorized changes, upon the requisition of the proper Department.

Requisitions from the Secretary of War in favor of disbursing officers of that Department, amounting to $912,905 90, from the Secretary of the Navy in favor of disbursing officers of that Department, amounting to $615,487 21; from the Secretary of the Interior, in favor of disbursing officers of that Department, amounting to $124,866 87; and from the proper authorities of the Treasury Department, in favor of disbursing officers and contractors, amounting to $255,435 07; making an aggregate of $1,908,695 05, for which warrants have not been issued.

The periods when the sums thus called for were actally due and payable can only be ascertained by special investigation into the several cases; but it is supposed that the whole, or nearly the whole, amount was due on or before the 1st of January instant. Besides these requisitions received by this Department, it is understood that the War and Navy Departments have calls for large amounts, for which their requisitions have been delayed on account of the exhausted condition of the Treasury.

Besides these claims, the bounties payable by law to vessels employed in the codfisheries, during the last season, were due and payable on the 31st ultimo. Detailed estimates of these bounties, as far as proofs have been presented to the collectors of the respective districts, have been received, showing the amount due and payable on that day to be $447,201 89. This Department has been unable to make any provision for paying these bounties, for want of sufficient money in the Treasury. Adding this sum to the foregoing, the aggregate of sums due and payable on or before the 1st inst. may be taken to be $2,355,896 94.

5. "The facts connected with the negotiation of the recent sale of Treasury notes, and how the proceeds thereof were applied?"

In answer to this inquiry I have the honor to state that under the notice issued on the 18th ult., inviting proposals for the exchange of $5,000,000 for Treasury notes, offers at 12 per cent. or less were made only to the amount $1,831,000. Offers to exchange $465,000 for notes bearing interest at rates ranging from 15 per cent. to 36 per cent. were also received. The offers at 12 per cent. and less were accepted: those above that rate were declined.

Previous to the issue of the notice, the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York was informed that the exchange of $5,000,000 was the smallest amount which would enable the Department to protect the public credit by the redemption of Treasury notes falling due, and paying interest on the 1st of January in the stocks of the United States.

From the preliminary deposits of one per cent., made with him under the terms of the notice, that officer became aware that not one-half of the sum required had been offered in New-York, and he probably endeavored to induce the banks and capitalists of that city to exchange the balance of the sum called for at 12 per cent. interest, which was the rate at which the bulk of the offers had been made. Immediately after the decision of the Department on these offers had been made, he advised the Department that certain parties would take the balance, through the Bank of Commerce, at 12 per cent. This proposition was accepted, on condition that the amount required to make up the $5,000,000 be deposited without delay. The whole amount has been applied to the payment of overdue Treasury notes and other pressing demands on the Treasury.

Presuming that you only desired the material facts of this negotiation, I have not sent the correspondence in regard to the offers for Treasury notes, or an exhibit in detail of the receipts and payments by the Assistant Treasurer at New-York from the 28th ult., when the proposals for the Treasury notes were awarded. Should these particulars be desired, they will be cheerfully furnished.

Your letter further asks:

"1st. The amount of money in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1861, and where deposited?"

In reply I beg leave to inclose a copy of the Treasurer's statement of that date, marked C, which contains the information requested.

"2d. Whether any defalcation of either of the present depositories of the public money is known to the Department?"

In answer to this inquiry I have the honor to state that, so far as is known to this Department, the depositories have promptly paid the Treasurer's drafts on them; and no defalcation or refusal of the present depositories has been reported.

"3d. The receipts of the Government from all sources, from the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury up to the 1st of January, 1861, so far as known to the Department."

I beg leave to suggest that the date up to which the receipts into the Treasury are given in the last annual report of this Department was the 30th of September last, being the close of the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The aggregate receipts from all sources during the quarter from Oct 1 to Dec. 31, 1860, appear, so far as reports have been received, by the Treasurer's exhibit of current receipts, to have been $17 181,783 93.

"4th. What amount of means, in addition to the Treasury notes authorized by law and the current revenue, will be required to pay outstanding, current, and accruing dues before the close of the present fiscal year?"

The first element for an answer to this inquiry is the amount required to be paid for carrying on the public service during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

To ascertain this amount, we must refer to the estimated expenditure of the various branches of the public service during the three quarters of the fiscal year from October 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, as stated in the last annual report of this Department. They will be found on page 3, and are $46,935,232 58. From this sum deduct the amount expended during the quarter ending December 31, 1860, which, by the Register's statement, is $12,069,107 95, exclusive of redemption of Treasury notes, leaves the sum of $34,866,124 63 to be provided for, besides the Treasury notes maturing on and before June 30, 1861. These, on the 1st of January, 1861, amounted to $11,795,600, making the amount required to be paid from January 1 to June 30, 1861, $46,661,724 63. Of these outstanding Treasury notes there have been redeemed, between the 1st and 14th of January instant, $2,584,200, reducing the current liabilities of the Treasury to that extent.

The amount requied, therefore, to meet the outstanding current and accruing dues before the close of the current fiscal year, beside any additional charges on the treasury created by legislation during the present session of Congress, is $44,077,524 63.

The existing means for meeting this amount are:

1. The balance of the loan of 21,000,000 authorized by an act of June 22, 1860, for redeeming treasury notes. Of this loan, $7,022,000 only has been negotiated and paid into the treasury, leaving $13,978,000 to be realized from that source. Should the present disturbed condition of the country continue, some modification of the terms prescribed by the act may be necessary to make the loan available.

It may not be improper to add that when the estimates before referred to were submitted, no difficulty was apprehended in meeting the outstanding Treasury notes as fast as they fell due, by the proceeds of this loan. As this resource has failed, to the extent of the above-stated balance of $13,978,000, to preserve the credit of the United States, it has become indispensable to pay these notes out of the revenue from other sources. During the last quarter, about eight millions of Treasury notes were redeemed, which, with the two and one-half millions redeemed since the 1st of January, 1861, make ten and a half millions. The amount received from the loan, being a small fraction above seven millions, threw upwards of three and a half millions of these notes on the other resources of the Treasury for redemption. This is one of the principal causes of the delay and difficulty which have recently existed in providing for other demands of the public service.

2. Receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue.

The annual report from this Department estimated the receipts from customs, during the three quarters of the current fiscal year, from Oct. 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, at $40,000,000. Probably, in view of the great abundance of exportable products, had the affairs of the country continued in their usual condition, this estimate would have been realized. In October last, the prospect justified very liberal estimates of the consumption of dutiable merchandise. Since that time so sudden and great a change has occurred in the financial, commercial and political relations of the several States, as to render any well-grounded estimate of the amount of dutiable merchandise which will be entered for consumption before the 30th of June next, entirely impracticable. Although the amount of merchandise entered for consumption will, for long periods of time, be governed by permanent causes, it may, for short periods, depend almost entirely on public confidence, which fluctuates with every disturbance of the ordinary political or commercial condition of the country. This has been strikingly exemplified in the revenue from customs during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1860. Instead of amounting to fifteen millions as was reasonably and confidently expected in October, the returns, so far as received, indicate that it fell below eight millions. At the port of New-York alone, more than six millions of the merchandise imported during the single month of December, instead of being entered for consumption, were placed in warehouse, and nothing was realized upon them for the Treasury.

So greatly is the amount of our customs revenue dependent upon political and monetary changes—on which, at the present time, no reliable calculation can be made—that the receipts from this source during the remainder of the fiscal year, must be, so far as regards this Department, the subject of conjecture. At present, from all the light I am able to obtain, it would seem that sixteen millions would be a liberal estimate for the revenue from customs between Jan. 1 to June 30, 1861. This, with the amount received from that source during the quarter ending on Dec. 31, 1860, will make more than one-half the aggregate receipts estimated in the annual report.

The receipts from the public lands for the three quarters from Oct. 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, were estimated in the annual report at $2,250,000. So far as returns have been received for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1860, the amount realized from that source appears to have been about $250,000. Should no change be made during the present session of Congress in the existing laws, in regard to acquiring public lands by individuals, the amount which may be expected from that source may reach a million of dollars between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1861. This is one-half of the amount estimated in the annual report, and at this time will probably be regarded as a large sum from that source, which will be realized only under favorable circumstances.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources for the quarter from Oct. 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, were estimated in the annual report at $750,000. For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1860, these receipts fell short $200,000, and cannot be expected to realize more than $400,000 during the remainder of the current fiscal year to June 30, 1861.

Under the views herein set forth, the aggreate receipts from ordinary sources of revenue, during the half year from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1861, may be thus stated:

From Customs	$16,000,000 00
From Public Lands	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	400,000 00
Total	$17,400,000 00
3. Add to these the balance of the Treasury notes, authorized by act of Dec. 17, 1860	5,000,000 00
Make the amount of means for half year.	22,400,000 00
The estimated demands on the Treasury, under existing laws, during the half year as above stated, including the redemption of $9,211,400 of Treasury notes, is	44,077,524 63
The amount required in addition to the $5,000,000 of Treasury notes, and the current revenue to pay outstanding, current, and accruing dues before the close of the present fiscal year is, therefore	21,677,524 63

This amount may be reduced $7,689,524 63, if the balance of the loan authorized by the Act of June 22, 1860, (being $13,978,000) be made available to the Treasury.

Allow me to state that the materials of this letter were mainly prepared under the direction of my predecessor; and the presentation of them to you in their present form is among my first official acts.

Before closing this communication, I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are deposited with twenty-six of the States, for safe-keeping, over $28,000,000 belonging to the United States, for the repayment of which the faith of these States is pledged by written instruments, on file in this Department.

The annual statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1860, represents this amount as a part of the "balance in Treasury" on that day.

It was subject, when deposited, to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever required "for the purpose of defraying any want of the public treasury," as will be seen by the 13th section of the act of June 23, 1836, entitled "an act to regulate the deposits of the public money;" but by the act of October 2, 1837, chap 1, the deposit remains with the States "until otherwise directed by Congress." I refer to this financial resource as an available one, should the public exigencies demand it. It is not doubted that the greater portion of the amount so deposited would be promptly and cheerfully repaid, should an exigency arise involving the public honor or safety. If, instead of calling for these deposits, it should be deemed advisable to pledge them for the repayment of any money the Government might find it necessary to borrow, a loan contracted on such a basis of security, superadding to the plighted faith of the Federal Government that of the individual States, could hardly fail to be acceptable to capitalists.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

A.

Statement showing the amount of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1861.

Loan of 1842, per act of April 15, 1842	$2,883,364 11
Loan of 1846 per act of July 22, 1846	1,080 00
Loan of 1847, per act of Jan 28, 1847	9,415,250 00
Loan of 1848, per act of March 15, 1848	8,908,341 80
Loan of 1858, per act of June 14, 1858	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860, per act of June 22, 1860	*6,842,000 00
Texan indemnity, per act of Sept. 9, 1850	3,461,000 00
Texas debt, per act of Sept. 9, 1850	183,785 51
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,118 54
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857	164,861 64
Treasury notes issued under act of Dec. 23, 1857	11,795,600 00
Total	$63,709,321 63

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, Jan. 5, 1861.

*This amount will be increased $180,000 in a few days, making the total issue $7,022,000.

European Prospects—German Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMBURG, Monday, Dec. 31, 1860.

All the different Governments of the North of Europe appear to be fully convinced that war between France and the German Confederation will be altogether unavoidable in the Spring of next year. Under this moral certitude, the armaments are going on in Germany to a most formidable extent, and it is expected that in two months time all the ten corps, forming the Federal army, will be provided with rifled artillery according to the newest system.

Prussia, which, of all the German States, has most occasion to fear an invasion of her Rhenish Provinces, is employing a most prodigious activity in her military armaments and new organization of her troops, which will soon be raised to 700,000—infantry, cavalry and artillery. Such a number of soldiers at the command of a single State may appear extraordinary, but it must be remembered that in Prussia every man is liable to military services.

At the present moment negotiations are going on between Austria and Prussia relative to the nomination of a commander-in-chief of the Federal army. As these two Powers have not yet succeeded in coming to an understanding on this question, a commission of Austrian and Prussian officers has been appointed, to meet on the 2d of January, at Berlin, for the purpose of discussing this matter, and deliberating whether it would not be more expedient, and afford a more efficient protection to the German States, if the Federal army were divided into three distinct and independent divisions—the first to be commanded by an Austrian general, the second by a Prussian, and the third by a Bavarian officer, of corresponding rank. By this means, it is hoped, the different interests of the Federacy will be reconciled.

It has also been decided that in the event, which appears very probable, of a second war between Austria and Sardinia next Spring, for the possession of the Venetia territory, that the armies of Bavaria and Wurtemburg, at present completely organized, are to occupy the Grand Duchy of Tyrol, as far as the Italian borders. By this means the Austrian army, in case of defeat, will be safe from pursuit on its own territory—or, at any rate, a serious obstacle will have to be encountered by the enemy in attempting to enter German dominions. It is feared that the conflict will assume tremendous dimensions, as it appears that the Emperor NAPOLEON meditates giving active assistance to the King of Sardinia.

Russia, fearing a revolution in Poland, is also making great military preparations, to the great prejudice of her finances, which were already very much crippled by the war with France and England in the Crimea. The fifth corps of the Russian army has been placed on a war footing, and numerous troops are marching into Poland, to the Prussian frontiers, as well as to the borders of Gallicia, where insurrectionary movements, which might easily spread to the Russian possessions in Poland, are expected—and for the suppression of which these military forces are being concentrated as above stated.

Altogether, very serious troubles are looked forward to in Europe, and a general uneasiness prevails, particularly in commercial circles.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle, minister of Inveresk, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is about as interesting a book of the kind as has met our observation for some time. Notwithstanding the many ponderous platitudes which are annually palmed off upon the public, we have an especial fondness for autobiographies. When wearied with set speeches and squared stories, there is a pleasant relief in throwing one's self at the feet of an intelligent old gentleman, and gathering the narratives which tremble on the lips of garrulous age. The same feeling of relief is experienced when we turn from the stately march of history to the easy flow of personal reminiscences. To get at the real characters and habits of the celebrities of any period, you must consult with one of their cotemporaries. The premeditated *Lives*, prepared by judicious friends, are very uncertain guides. You meet the object of your curiosity dressed for dinner, as it were; or in the formal attitude which people generally assume when intending to have their portraits taken. They have their company-look on. And you turn disappointedly away, wishing that you could meet them in their every-day guise, hob-a-nob with them in their familiar haunts, and know what manner of men they actually are. We would give more for an autobiography of BEN JONSON than for all the elaborate lives of him and his cotemporaries that could be written.

The life of Dr. CARLYLE extended over one of the most interesting periods in Scottish annals. He witnessed the landing of the Chevalier Prince CHARLES, and the rebellion, that for a season shook the columns of peace. He was in Edinburgh during the famous Portious Mob, and had work enough to do in dodging the slugs of the soldiery at the scaffold, when WILSON was hung. With HOME, HUME, BLAIR, WILKES, FERGUSON, ROBERTSON, and other of the great lights of Scottish literature, he was familiarly acquainted, and many and entertaining are the anecdotes and chatty stories that he tells us of his companions. Rare old times they had, over their claret at their clubs, discussing questions of Religion and State, and solving knotty points in metaphysics. It would have been pleasant to drop in upon these convivial old souls at such moments, when they unbent from the severer labors of life and sported in their strength. The men and the days are gone, but their memory remains.

The *Correspondence of Fraulien Gunderode and Bettine Von Arnim*, published by BURNHAM, of Boston, represents a peculiar phase of literature. BETTINE VON ARNIM will be recognized as the name of a lady of Berlin, who indulged a Platonic affection for GOETHE, conceived when the Poet had reached the somewhat mature age of three-score, and evinced in a series of letters with which she bombarded his head and heart. KAROLINE VON GUNDERODE was a German poetess of considerable reputation, for some time canoness of a chapter in Frankfort-on-the-Main. She was possessed of a passion for an eminent philologist; it resulted unhappily, and she stabbed herself to the heart—a terrible ending to a common romance. Between BETTINE and GUNDERODE a strong attachment existed; their correspondence was constant, and it is a translation of this which makes the book before us. If called upon to give a candid opinion of the merits of this correspondence, at the risk of mortally offending a legion of sentimental young ladies, and disgusting the great army of transcendentalists we should, unhesitatingly, pronounce the bulk of it trash—the unhealthy growth of two idle and unoccupied minds.

It is precisely the correspondence that might spring up between two sentimental girls, neither of whom had any rational enjoyment or fixed purpose in life. The only end attained by the cultivation of this unnatural refinement and morbid sensitiveness, is the somewhat questionable felicity of being enabled to "die of a rose in aromatic pain." The first feeling that crosses the reader's mind is one of regret that intellectual ability so marked had not been turned in a proper channel. The conviction forces itself upon his mind that it would have been a blessed thing for the ladies to have had a hard trotting pony, or the care of a baby. A little wholesome employment would have prevented Madame VON ARNIM from the perpetration of an incalculable amount of nonsense; FRAULIEN GUNDERODE from abetting, and finally hanging her harp on the moldering portals of the suicide's grave.

PETERSON & Co., of Philadelphia, publish a seasonable book by Miss BREMER, entitled *Life in the Old World, or Two Years in Switzerland and Italy.* If called upon to select a woman to travel for us, and compelled to read the result, we should certainly appoint Miss FREDERIKA BREMER. In the main, women are more observant than men; their minds receive impressions with the facility of daguerreotype-plates, but though the image is faithfully there, there it must remain—as a general rule they cannot intelligibly convey their impressions to others. If a woman sits down to tell you about the dome of St. Paul's she invariably talks about something else. If she commences to describe the scenery of a mountain, she loses herself in a dear little gossipping description of the curds and whey they ate at the half-way house, or of an interesting looking stranger whom they met on the top. Miss BREMER is wholly free from this vice of her sex. When in Switzerland she is in Switzerland, while at Rome she is at Rome. And she possesses in a remarkable degree the power of carrying and keeping her reader there, too. She looks at things with her own eyes, and not through the spectacles that accommodating guides generally furnish to travelers. Withal, our authoress is sensible. She is never betrayed into vague speculation, nor sentimental mysticism. Not for a moment does she allow herself to toy with transcendentalisms. Content with the earth she never essays to walk the clouds. And the result is that we have read her book with interest, and closed it with an additional esteem for the writer.

PUTNAM adds to his beautiful edition of *Irving* the second volume of *Columbus*. We rejoice to see this musical, prose-poem in a dress befitting its merit.

In *What We Eat*, a book published by BURNHAM, of Boston, Dr. THOMAS HOSKINS, seriously discusses the question propounded in the title. The result is alarming to one of weak nerves and delicate stomach. Many who contemplated resignedly enough the eating of their allotted peck of dirt, will turn with disgust and horror from the bushels and chaldrons which now loom upon their view. Arsenic, prussic acid, sawdust, gravel, brick-dust and other like pleasant condiments appear to be the more innocuous substances which we are called upon to digest. If the present adulterations of food go on, it seems likely that every one will have to grow his own wheat and become his own baker, in order to insure even bread free from a deleterious admixture. The terror that hung over Damocles was a trifle compared to that which threatens our lives when we seat ourselves at table. TENNYSON, in *Maud*, delicately intimates that the character of our meat and drink is not exactly above suspicion:

"——the vitriol madness flushes up in the ruffian's head,
Till the filthy by-lane rings with the yell of the trampled wife,
While chalk, and alum, and plaster are sold to the poor for bread,
And the spirit of murder works in the very means of life!"

But rhymes which have to do with the real wrongs of life are very seldom either heeded or quoted. It remains to be seen whether prose will succeed where poetry fails.

GILHAM'S *Manual of Instruction for the Volunteers and Militia of the United States!* Here is a book for the times, indeed! The "piping times of peace" have given place to the stirring preparations of war. The talk in parlors is more of muskets than of music, and even RAREY breaks his horses to the sound of the drum. By present indications gunnery will soon supersede geography as a necessary branch in common schools, and children will be taught how to shoot instead of how to spell. The book before us seems admirably adapted to instruct in the art of war. Engravings of guns, bayonets and bullets are scattered as plentifully through its pages as commas. It is written by Major WILLIAM GILHAM, an Instructor of Tactics and Commandant of Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, and published by CHARLES DESILVER, of Philadelphia.

The path to the acquisition of languages is becoming so well paved of late that we venture to predict the ultimate discovery of a "royal road to learning." MASON & BROS. publish a very compendious French Grammar, by NORMAN PINNEY and EMILE ARNOULT, in which OLLENDORFF'S method has been adopted, with what the authors call additions and improvements. Want of space prevents our speaking of the merits of the book at length, but it seems a potent fact that the cautious publishers would not have brought it out just now unless pretty well convinced that it was wanted.

To all who desire to keep pace with the progress of scientific events in this country and in Europe, the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, published at New-Haven under the supervision of Profs. SILLIMAN (*père et fils*) and Prof. DANA, is indispensable. The number for January, which has just made its appearance, contains the interesting paper of Prof. LECONTE on the optical phenomena presented by the Silver Spring in Florida, which was read last August before the Am. Asn. Sci., as it delights to call itself. There is also a very curious article by W. FERREL, assistant in the Nautical Almanac office, on the motions of fluids and solids relative to the earth's surface. The tastes of those who delight to wander through perplexing mathematical and chemical formula are abundantly cared for, and the summary of scientific intelligence which was necessarily rather abridged in the last two numbers of the *Journal*, occupies nearly fifty pages of the present issue.

THE DIARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, from 1789 to 1791, and his tours through New-England, Long Island, and the Southern States, together with his Journal of a Tour to the Ohio, in 1753; edited by BENSON J. LOSSING. New-York: CHAS. B. RICHARDSON & Co.

Hero-worshippers are ever exacting. It is not enough that we approach our idol on his pedestal of state; we must cling to his knees as he walks his garden, peer at him through the chinks in his library door, become familiar with the mysteries of his wardrobe, and fairly unravel the thread of his every-day life. The general result of these industrious researches is unmitigated disappointment. We scarcely expect to hear CÆSAR ask for salt in the same tone as ordinary men. It pains us to learn that a Hannibal was ever under pecuniary obligations to his tailor; it does not add to our respect for the mother of the Gracchi to become familiar with her nursery troubles; there is little pleasure in learning that the Stagyrite occupied many of his leisure moments in solving the problem of dinner. It would be a rash lover, indeed, who should enter the boudoir of his mistress while her hair was yet in curl-papers. Men are not intentionally iconoclasts. The Winking Picture of Naples would have been a wonder to all time if devotees had only kept their distance. It is the ardent admirers of the stage and its effects who generally insist on getting behind the scenes. CASSIUS was probably impelled by friendly motives when he entered the sick chamber of CÆSAR. Yet his contempt for the Conqueror, and the foundation of that assassination which spattered the base of Pompey's statue with blood, may be found in the fact that he heard him cry piteously for drink, as any other man would when parched with fever. The bovine enthusiast that strolled behind the counter of the china-shop meant no harm; his steps were only guided by curiosity; yet he became a terrible breaker of images for all that. This prevalent passion for near approach is decidedly unphilosophical; few men are heroes to their valets, none, probably, are heroes to their wives.

Granting that the spirit of curiosity alluded to is natural and justifiable, in diaries, as exponents of character, we have little or no faith. A man is accustomed only to write down those details which he wishes to have seen. The thousand and one things which go to make up the warp and woof of his inner life he inscribes on a tablet to which neither his wife nor his children have access. Every man is provided with a locked library to whose shelves no human hand can reach—it is a wise provision for the peace of families. There is little added to literature, or to the halo which invests the head of our hero, by the publication of the present volume. The "Father of his Country" has hitherto appeared before us solely as an equestrian, mounted eternally on that famous white horse. We had come to regard him and his horse as "one and inseparable"—the same factitious opinion that WEBSTER entertained in regard to "Liberty and Union." We are glad to learn from the record before us that our Hero indulged in equitation only in the morning,—of evenings he generally exercised on foot. It also pleases us to find frequent mention of carriage drives *en famille*, with "Mrs. WASHINGTON and the children." But it gives us poignant pain to stumble over an entry like the following:

"MONDAY, 16th.—Still indisposed, with an aching tooth and swelled and inflamed gum."

Fancy the Father of his Country suffering from the tooth-ache and with his face bound in flannel! This incident in his life throws a new light upon that celebrated statue in the City Hall Park. No longer can it be regarded as a caricature; the anguish of that memorable Monday is stamped on its every feature; the sculptor was an historiographer, and has given us the record of a day.

We gather that our hero was not accustomed to move or travel without taking ample counsel in the premises. When he contemplated "making a tour through the Eastern States during the recess of Congress, to acquire knowledge of the face of the country, the growth and agriculture thereof—and the temper and disposition of the inhabitants towards the new Government," he discussed the propriety of the step with Col. HAMILTON, Gen. KNOX, Mr. MADISON, and other gentlemen of good judgment. Before setting out on the journey, he called upon all his friends, bidding them a solemn farewell. There was no impropriety in all this. Some one has written that in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom, and it is probable that if Mr. LINCOLN, after his inauguration, is seized with a fancy to travel through the Southern States, "to acquire knowledge of the face of the country, the growth and agriculture thereof—and the temper and disposition of the inhabitants towards the new Government," he will also take the same preliminary steps—especially the solemn farewell of his friends. We also infer from our diary that Congressmen in those days were held in much the same repute as now. Thus, the entry frequently occurs: "The calls upon Mrs. WASHINGTON this evening were few, but respectable," or: "The visitors this evening to Mrs. WASHINGTON were numerous and respectable." At intervals, however, a list of callers, members of the House of Representatives, is given, and, in such instances, nothing is said about respectability. In the record of a "Tour to the Ohio," made by the General when he was a Major—pardon the apparent Hibernianism—we find a passage which requires light. The Major tells us that he first pulled off his clothes and tied himself up in a watch-coat: then, with gun in hand and pack on back, in which were papers and provisions, he set out with Mr. GIST, fitted in like manner. Such extraordinary preparations for pedestrianism puzzle us. The fun of a "sack-race" pales in comparison. Will some kindly medium not bring light to us from the ghostly fountain head? Or, perhaps, the statue in the Park can explain.

J. H. VAN EVRIE, M. D., has written *Negroes and Negro Slavery; the First an Inferior Race; the Latter its Normal Condition;* and VAN EVRIE, HORTON & Co., have published the book. When several eminent Doctors of Divinity have attempted to prove the divinity of the "peculiar institution," it is easy to pardon a Doctor of Medicine for seconding their efforts. Of course he pronounces less positively on the question, and bolsters up his opinions with anatomical researches, rather than with biblical. After a careful analysis of bone, brain and muscle, he discovers that the negro is a distinct race, and assumes their inferiority to the Caucasian. It does not occur to our Doctor that the inferiority may simply spring from comparison; be the result of relative position alone. Yet we think it probable that a white man thrown upon the deserts of Africa, would appear to quite as much disadvantage as an uncultivated African in Broadway, and more at a loss for procuring the necessary means of subsistence. His complexion might there be regarded as a monstrosity, and the peculiarity of his hair made the subject of contemptuous criticism, nor is it likely that his features would at all approach to the African idea of beauty. The simple accident of birth might have made Dr. VAN EVRIE, himself, prime minister to the King of Dahomey,—he might now be practicing as "medicine man" of some tribe up the Congo River, instead of flourishing his lancet and pen for the benefit of the white race at large. In the latter event, we apprehend that the Congo chirurgeon, after a careful examination of the merits and deserts of the antagonistic races, would have arrived at a conclusion diametrically opposite to the one which our white doctor achieves. It is amusing, in the volume before us, to mark the complacency with which the sin of amalgamation is laid at the door of opponents of the "peculiar institution." A man accustomed to sift his convictions would be very apt to conclude, on the contrary, that amalgamation is the direct result of Slavery,—certain it is that no negropholist would cross the ocean to indulge in the dusky amours which occasionally break the monotony of the planter's home life. To enter into an elaborate recapitulation of the fallacies and sophistries with which the book abounds would cramp these columns sadly, nor are they worth the trouble. The man who deliberately sits down to prove that the negro is a mitigated brute, can only succeed in proving himself to be an unmitigated fool. There is one argument in favor of Slavery which is unanswerable, and to which its advocates should wholly confine themselves. This is an appeal to the pocket. Let them frankly declare—we hold slaves because it is profitable, not because we deem it right.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

HABITS OF COUNT CAVOUR.—This distinguished statesman has been dangerously ill, and at one time the rumor gained currency that he was dead. His complaint, for which he was twice bled, was not of an apoplectic nature, as was at first feared, but an inflammation of the digestive organs. Great fears, however, are entertained that his health will give way before his intense and incessant occupation, strong appetite, luxurious living, plethoric habits, and want of [illegible] exercise. He is always up and at work at 5 o'clock in the morning. From 9 till 6½ in the afternoon he directs all the business of his own department, and takes a general survey of those of his more helpless colleagues. Then follows dinner, his only meal in the 24 hours, and none of the lightest. He uses no carriage, but a walk from his private residence in the Via Cavour to the Ministerial offices in the Piazza Castello is but poor relaxation. The activity of the man's mind is immeasurable. He neglects nothing, forgets nothing; no scheme of policy or diplomacy is too high, no mean detail or particular is too commonplace for him. He has an eye for everything; he trusts few men, and these generally obscure but able individuals of his own choice and creation. He writes most of his letters with his own hand. He writes a plain and distinct round French hand, with lines wide apart—a hand of which strength and decision would not, on a first inspection, seem to be the most obvious characteristics. A whole volume might be written about the expression lurking beneath every line of the half good humoredly, half sarcastically smiling mouth. It is the smile of a man who has early found out "how little wisdom it takes to govern the world," and whose noble heart has prompted him to rule over it for its own greatest advantage.

THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT.—This distinguished English statesmen is about to be summoned from the House of Commons to that of the Lords by the name and title of Lord HERBERT of Lea. The London *Times* places the abilities of the retiring commoner among those of the very highest order. In an address to his constituents Mr. HERBERT says, that "the incessant attendance and late hours unavoidable to a member of Parliament seeking thoroughly to discharge his duty, and aggravated by the labor of representing a heavy department, have proved too much for his strength, and he has at last most reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that he must not risk the result of another year of so much fatigue." Mr. HERBERT was born in 1810, entered Parliament in 1832, was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in 1841, and Secretary of War, under Sir ROBERT PEEL, in 1845, again under Lord ABERDEEN in 1852, and lastly under the present Administration of Lord PALMERSTON. Lord HERBERT of Lea will sit in the House of Peers, and will retain his position in the Ministry.

THE LAST DAYS OF NANA SAHIB.—It was only recently asserted that this detestable villain was alive and at the head of a considerable body of men in the Nepaulese territory, but the *Calcutta Englishman*, "having taken some trouble to inquire about his death," states positively that NANA died on the hills immediately below Nepaul in Srawun Budee Punchumee, in the month of August, 1858, with some 200 followers around him. BALARAO, his brother, who is still alive, although the Oude Government reported him dead also, performed the funeral ceremonies, burning the corpse as usual, on the banks of the Soopernorekha. On the day of his *shradh*, that is, twelve days after the burning, the Mahometans in his suite quarreled with the Hindoos, because BALARAO would not allow any cattle to be killed at that time. A battle was fought, which was soon put an end to by MOHUMMUD KHAN, a follower of HUZRUT MUHUL, interfering. This detestable scoundrel, NANA, was destroyed by jungle fever, after having been ill for 27 days.

STARTLING GEOLOGICAL THEORIES.—Sir CHARLES LYELL is rewriting his famous work on the principles of geology in so far as it relates to superficial deposits. The new edition, to be published shortly, will contain a complete *résumé* of all the facts connected with the discovery of instruments of human manufacture and human remains in these deposits, and a full discussion of the startling theory which these discoveries have led many geologists to adopt, viz: that man and mammoths lived cotemporaneously before the formation of these drift deposits. Sir CHARLES has in his possion a human skull of a very Darwinian look, which was dug up along with some of these curious celts, concerning which he is to read a paper at the Geological Society which will contain some interesting revelations.

SCHAMYL AND ABD-EL-KADER.—A correspondence between these two distinguished chiefs has been published in the French journals. SCHAMYL says that he has been greatly shocked at the accounts of the Syrian massacres—they are "things which the ears and entrails would reject." He asserts that his "hair has stood on end," and the skin of his face, "before smooth, has been wrinkled at the recital of the lamentable events of Damascus." The writer concludes his epistle (which is signed "SCHAMYL, the Strayer") by praising the courage, wisdom, and humanity of ABD-EL-KADER in the most exaggerated terms of Eastern phraseology. The Mahomedan chief replies in a similar strain, and hopes that "the Sultan of Russia will shower down his benefits on SCHAMYL as the Sultan of France has done upon him."

HAMBURG.—We have close commercial relationship with Hamburg, and her remarkable prosperity during the past year is a matter of general interest on this side of the Atlantic. The number of vessels that arrived at Hamburg in 1860 from all parts of the world being 5,029, against 4,554 in 1859. A wonderful increase is perceptible in the amount of the steam navigation of this port, the number of steamers that arrived being 1,215, showing an increase of 50 per cent. against the arrivals of only five years ago. There are now no less than twenty-five different regular lines of steamers from Hamburg to the principal ports of the United States, Great Britain and the continent.

FAST TRAVELING.—After the Treaty of Peking had been signed between the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and the Allied Ambassadors, the latter were invited to dinner by Gen. IGNATIEF, the Russian Representative at the Celestial Court. In the middle of the meal a courier arrived and was admitted to the distinguished presence, and the greatest astonishment was evinced when it was known that he had ridden all the way through the heart of Mongolia in less than fifteen days.

WHAT THE PRINCE IS DOING.—The name of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, says the London *Post*, has been entered on the boards of Trinity College, Cambridge, and he will come into residence *in statu pupillari* on the 18th (January.) The Prince has had extensive buildings prepared for his reception, and was expected at Cambridge on the 16th inst. It is also stated that the youthful scion of British royalty has been initiated in the mysteries of Freemasonry.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—The health of this estimable lady, which was some weeks ago so bad as to excite the worst apprehensions of her friends, has improved during her quiet retreat in one of the suburban districts of London. Although still a great invalid, Miss NIGHTINGALE is able to bear carriage exercise even at this inclement season of the year.

GAS ON BOARD MEN-OF-WAR.—The British are now using gas as a means of lighting vessels of the Royal Navy. The plan consists in the construction of a small gasometer in the engine-room of a steam vessel, from which the gas, which can be manufactured from more portable material than coal, is carried by means of pipes to the cabins and other compartments.

LIBERALITY OF THE "TIMES."—The proprietors of the London *Times* have settled a handsome pension on Mrs. BOWLBY, the widow of their late special correspondent in China. Mr. BOWLBY, it will be remembered, was captured by the Chinese, and, though taken under a flag of truce, was brutally tortured and murdered.

RECOGNITION OF LITERARY MERIT.—Mr. OLIPHANT, author of that exceedingly interesting work, *A History of Lord Elgin's Mission to China*, and of other tales of travel in almost every part of the world, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the British Embassy in Japan.

FROM KANSAS.

The Kansas Legislature on Major Anderson—The Drought, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1861.

For the last two days the Legislative Assembly has been discussing a complimentary resolution proposed in favor of Major ANDERSON. The debate in the House, to-day, has been of a higher order than is usually witnessed in such a body. Mr. BAILEY, the Republican member from Leavenworth, made a telling speech, in favor of indorsing Major ANDERSON, that would have done infinite honor to a higher forum.

Mr. MILLER, of Lykins County, took opposite ground. He was opposed to all the Republican side had said, to the effect, that the days of compromise were over. He was for peaceful measures; for repudiating force; for cultivating a friendly intercourse between the North and the South.

Just as the House had got the ball well opened and every member seemed ready for a turn at the bellows, the balloon came down on a move for the previous question. Had it not been for this summary termination of the debate, it is not possible to predict the time this controversy would have occupied. The following is the resolution adopted, with an accompanying order that the officers of the two Houses sign a copy of the same, and forward it to Major ANDERSON.

Resolved, By the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, that we fully indorse the movements of Major ANDERSON at Charleston, South Carolina, as eminently wise and patriotic; and his timely actions, on his own responsibility, demonstrate to the world that he is a man equal to the crisis, and possessed of the highest order of military skill and ability.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. SNODDY, of Linn County, and lay over under the rules till to-morrow:

Whereas, The Territory of Kansas has just been visited by an unprecedented drouth, that has resulted in more general and severe destitution than was ever before witnessed in any portion of the Union; and

Whereas, Our friends abroad have nobly contributed to our wants, and afforded to the needy among us a timely relief; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Council concurring therein: That in behalf of our constituents we do most heartily express our gratitude to our friends throughout the Union for their numerous gifts, so early and freely bestowed, and their generous and benevolent labors in our behalf shall ever be acknowledged with thankful and appreciative hearts as the means of saving many in our midst from the perils of famine.

Resolved, That the late official report of Gen. HARNEY to the Secretary of War, in relation to the "border difficulties"—so called—in Southern Kansas, is a medley of statements, irrelevant, scandalous and unfounded, that no Federal officer can stoop to perpetrate without being actuated by feelings wholly derogatory to his position and official character, and the charge therein made that "the greater portion, if not all, of the donations which are sent to sufferers in Kansas goes into the hands of this band, [referring to an alleged organization in Linn and Bourbon Counties,] and the greater portion of it is prevented from the use intended by purchasing arms and munitions of war for carrying out their plans, is a base libel upon those who have the "relief goods" in charge, as well as upon the moral character of our whole people, for which the perpetrator deserves the execration of all honorable men.

They will unquestionably pass by a large majority, as they express the universal sentiment among all classes in Kansas, save one very small class.

A large number of bills were introduced this afternoon, including the usual number of divorces. None have yet become laws, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of refusing all applications for divorce at this session. If this should be carried out, some of our migratory population would suddenly *vamose*. The weather continues mild, the river is breaking up, roads muddy, and the ground unfrozen.

RANDOLPH.

Unqualified Druggists.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on the indiscriminate sale of poisons, in this morning's issue, is eminently just, and should meet the support of all druggists who have the interest of their profession at heart. But there is another point to which the attention of the public and our law-makers should be directed, viz.: The fact that many of the drug-stores in our State are owned by parties who have not a proper knowledge of the medicines they dispense—who do not know their effect on the human system, the proper doses, nor yet the proper method of compounding them, to say nothing of their ignorance of the process of their manufacture and preparation.

I could name many in your City and in this county who never had any knowledge of the business previous to the opening of their stores, and others again who had been employed as porters in some reputable establishment, and on the strength of the smattering of Latin phrases they may have picked up, open a drug-store, and advertise themselves as "formerly with —— & ——." These are the parties who sell poisons indiscriminately to all comers. I venture to assert that there is not a single educated apothecary in New-York who will sell a poison (independent of prescription) without making sufficient inquiry to satisfy him that it is intended for innocent purposes. On the other hand, persons who, having an idea that the druggists' profits are large, and who desire to share them, and withal not caring how much the public suffer from their ignorance, open a drug-store and sell what and to whom they choose. Physicians are liable to make mistakes in writing prescriptions, and no druggist of any experience but can tell of cases in which he has had to hunt up the physician and have the mistake rectified. Suppose such a prescription is brought to an ignorant druggist, he "puts it up" without knowing the harm it will do, and we have a case of *accidental poisoning*.

Why should a physician be compelled to go through a course of study, and receive a diploma from some recognized institution, before he is allowed to practice, while the business of an apothecary, which to say the least, requires as much skill and judgment, is left open to any and all who choose to enter into it *without preparation*.

A law should be passed, requiring any person intending to become an apothecary to serve a regular apprenticeship to the business, to attend a regular course of lectures on chemistry, &c., and to pass an examination by competent persons, who should be authorized to grant him a diploma, giving him the right to dispense medicines. A law of such a nature would be enforced, because interest would be on the side of the law.

No druggist should object to a law regulating the sale of poisons, and making him responsible; providing he were protected from ignorant and unscrupulous competition. But all druggists who have a reputation to lose do object to being classed with those who having no professional reputation, can have no consequences to fear.

APOTHECARY.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY: A series of Letters to W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama, by HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

A pamphlet of thirty-six pages, with the above title, is before us. The letters, four in number, first appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of which Mr. RAYMOND is editor, and their very great ability called for their publication in a form adapted to consecutive reading and presentation.

It would be well if this pamphlet were in the hands of every citizen of the country, for it is a calm historical and yet vigorous and patriotic statement of the true position of the North, and, indeed, of the freemen of the United States, in the fearful crisis which the slaveocrats have forced upon us.

We hope measures will be taken to circulate this valuable and timely publication extensively, and yet we do not certainly know of any means of obtaining it other than inclosing six cents in postage stamps to the office of the NEW-YORK TIMES, with the address of any one wishing to receive it. Young men, especially, should seek to understand the subject involving so much of weal or woe to our country, by reading systematic expositions of its moral, historical, economical, and constitutional bearings.—*North Western Christian Advocate.*

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

A letter received in Boston, dated at St. Augustine, Jan. 14, says that the secession flag was hoisted at that place on the 12th inst., saluted by the firing of great guns, small arms and crackers. Four cannon have been taken from the fort, and placed in position on the banks of the river, ready to bid defiance to an invading force. The United States schooner *Dana* was in port, commanded by a Mr. DOBB. He had been ordered to surrender her, but declined, stating, however, that she should not be taken to sea.

The Charleston *Mercury* continues the publication of anonymous incendiary appeals intended to stir up the people to an attack on Fort Sumter. One, headed "Fort Sumter, the Bastion of the Federal Union," concludes with these words:

"No longer hoping for concessions, let us be ready for war, and when we have driven every foreign soldier from our shores, then let us take our place in the glorious Republic the future promises us. Border Southern States will never join us until we have indicated our power to free ourselves—until we have proven that a garrison of seventy men cannot hold the portal of our commerce. The fate of the Southern Confederacy hangs by the ensign halliards of Fort Sumter."

Hon. O. S. FERRY, of Connecticut, has written to his constituents detailing the various attempts at compromise which have thus far been made, and the causes of successive failure. He says, in conclusion:

"I have conceded to the verge of principle, and there I must stop. Every concession has been answered with the booming of cannon from Fort Moultrie upon the flag of my country, with the marching of hostile forces upon the forts of the Gulf, and with the planting of hostile batteries upon the banks of the Mississippi. If we have a Government, it seems to me that the time has come to ascertain its strength."

Hon. J. W. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, writes to the Chicago *Tribune*, explaining the provisions of the Pacific Railroad bill. He says that he is not quite prepared to go for it, even to have Texas to stay in the Union. "For," he remarks, "if that would hire her to remain, I am quite sure that she would go and leave us again as soon as the road should be built and the money paid."

The Charleston *Mercury* makes the very gratifying announcement that, in consequence of the recent charge of Judge SMALLEY, the agent of Colt's revolvers in this City has refused to fill any orders for those weapons.

Gov. DOWNEY, of California, writes to the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Association, transmitting a draft for $1,000, which the Legislature has just appropriated. In his letter he says:

"Our people, although far removed from the influence of "home associations," and deprived of many of the benefits resulting from a closer contact with the Federal Government, are devotedly attached to the Union, and I assure you there is but one sentiment, and that is of regret to witness the present condition of the affairs which so imminently threaten the dissolution of the Union, if not arrested by the counsel of patriotic and good men. California will make any sacrifice to preserve this Union and restore harmony among her sister States."

Gen. D. E. TWIGGS, according to the Augusta (Ga.) *Evening Dispatch*, is soon to tender his resignation.

The act recently passed by the Legislature of Tennessee in special session, provides for an election, by the people, of delegates to the Convention on the 9th of February, and that any citizen 21 years of age may be eligible to a seat in said Convention. The time fixed for the assembling of the Convention is on the 25th of February. The bill further provides that voters shall have written or printed upon their tickets the words "Convention," or "No Convention," and if a greater number of votes be cast for the Convention than are cast against it, then the Convention shall be held. It also provides that no action of the Convention with regard to changing the relation or position of Tennessee to the National Union, or her Southern sister States, shall be of any binding force or effect, *until it is submitted to, and ratified, and adopted by a majority of the qualified voters of the State*, taking as a basis the vote of the last Gubernatorial election.

The act passed by the Legislature of Arkansas provides for an expression on the "Convention" or "No Convention" question, but does not call for a ratification of the action of that body by the people.

"The State Central Southern Rights Anti-Coercion Committee of Tennessee" has issued an inflammatory address to the people of that State, urging them to secession, and insisting that it will be safer for them to trust to a reorganization of the Confederacy than to compromises in the Union.

Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, of Virginia, has consented to become a candidate for the Convention. In a letter, replying to several gentlemen who invited him to consent to let his name be used, he says:

"I am free to say that, in my deliberate judgment, the time has arrived when every consideration of honor, of duty to ourselves, of public and private security, demands an adjustment of the dangerous questions that divide and imperil the country, an adjustment on the basis of equality of the States, and that will forever protect and secure us against further aggressions. And while my humble efforts will be honestly directed to the preservation and restoration of the *Union of the States*, I shall look to the rights, the honor, the safety, the peace and happiness of the people of Virginia as the primary obligation of *interest and of duty*."

Capt. ALFRED CUMMING, late Governor of Utah, a graduate of West Point, and for sixteen years connected with the United States Army, was elected Lieut.-Colonel of the Augusta (Ga.) Independent Volunteer Battalion, on Saturday. Col. CUMMING will immediately resign his captaincy in the Federal Army.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Enquirer* states, on the authority of Col. TILLMAN, of that City, and Ex-Gov. MANNING, of South Carolina, that Gov. AIKEN has received no unusual notice of pecuniary liabilities; there is no dearth of the customary and abundant supplies with which that State has generally been favored, and there has been no unusual activity of emigration; on the contrary, there has been a much greater running in than out of her citizens and native born sons.

WM. B. WHITING, Lieutenant of the United States Navy, writes to the *National Intelligencer*, in reply to the recent treasonable appeal of Ex-Lieut. HAMILTON, which he asserts will not only be ineffectual, but will prove an offence to those whom it is designed to influence. The great mass of the officers of the Navy are true to the Union and will remain so. Though not born in a Southern State, Lieut. WHITING found his wife in Virginia and says that his sympathies are with the South.

Ex-Gov. W. B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, recently made a vigorous Union speech in Smith County, showing that the present secession movement was parallel with the revolutions which have distracted Mexico for so many years. He charged that any man in the South who opposed the Crittenden amendment did so for the simple object of destroying the Union.

Hon. JERE. CLEMENS and NICH. DAVIS, delegates from North Alabama to the State Convention, publish a card in the Huntsville *Advocate*, announcing the passage of the secession ordinance, urging the people to keep cool in the crisis, to abandon all hope of a peaceful solution of the present difficulties, and to go with the rest of the State to avoid creating civil disturbances of the most dreadful character at home. Mr. CLEMENS writes in a private letter:

"We are out; we have bid adieu to the stars and stripes, and abandoned the high privilege of calling ourselves American citizens—I am not ashamed to confess that I could not restrain my tears when the old banner which I have followed through so many dangers was torn down, and the flag of Alabama was raised in its place—I cannot restrain them now when I am writing, but the deed is done, a new era has dawned, and all that I can promise is that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disgrace. If we are not already involved in a war, we soon will be. There is no hope of peace, and he is but little better than a madman who dreams of a long exemption from invasion. I shall meet it when it comes, as a soldier should, and fight through it as long as a hope remains; when everything is lost, as I fear it may be, unless wiser counsels should prevail than those which have heretofore directed us, I shall drag my body to the nearest battlefield, and lay down a life which has lost its value."

Mr. LYMAN A. DICKEY, formerly a resident of Manchester, N. H., has just been expelled from a retired town about sixty miles from Charleston. A short time since he was taken ill, and wrote to his mother in Boston for money, sending his letter to the Post-office by a free negro. Shortly after he received the following letter:

Mr. LYMAN A. DICKEY—*Sir:* Having found in the possession of a free negro a letter directed to Boston, the Vigilant Committee ordered it opened, which having been done, it was sealed again and sent to its destination. This is to notify you that you are hereby ordered to leave the State of South Carolina as soon as your health will permit you to do so.

Per Order,

SAMUEL SOLOMONS, Secretary.

Mr. DICKEY thought it advisable to leave by the first opportunity.

Hon. JOHN G. DAVIS writes to a friend in Terre Haute, Indiana, that he sees no escape from civil war. By the 4th of March every Gulf State will be out of the Union, and soon every Slave State will follow. Mr. DAVIS says that he is willing to support anything within reason "to forever settle this infernal question which has been fraught with no good, but serious and alarming trouble." He prefers the Border-State to the Crittenden plan.

Hon. SOLON BORLAND made a speech in Nashville, Tenn., on the night of Jan. 17. In the course of his remarks he said that the "Constitutional Union Party" and its acknowledged champion, JOHN BELL, had held the doctrine that the election of LINCOLN would be a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. Mr. BELL, who was in the audience, rose and denied the charge. Upon this, says the *National Democrat*, the cheers "rang again and again through that vast hall, satisfying us of the predominant Union feeling in that assemblage, notwithstanding the disunion element mustered its strength." Mr. BELL, before he sat down, expressed the hope and conviction that all would yet be well with the Union, and this declaration was received with a shout of applause.

The St. Louis *Evening News* denounces Col. RUSSELL, the Commissioner from Mississippi, in the most emphatic terms. In visiting Missouri to endeavor to persuade her people to renounce her allegiance to the Union, it says that he has committed the greatest of crimes, in the sight of international law. "If the secession of Mississippi means what it was intended to mean, the mission of Col. RUSSELL to Missouri is a clear, flagrant act of outlawry, and should be treated as such."

The Richmond *Examiner*, which is happily issued only semi weekly, contains this treasonable suggestion in its last number:

"The possession of the forts and arsenals in the State by the Federal Government furnish cause of apprehension to the people of Virginia. An attempt to reinforce them would produce war, or would certainly defeat all negotiations for adjustment. They ought to be now in the possession of this State. In little more than a month's time their possession and use by the General Government would be the means of introducing a bloody war in the very heart of this Commonwealth. They should never pass into the possession of LINCOLN. Their seizure by this State, before the 4th of March next, will be a matter not less of necessity than of justice and wisdom."

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* notices the visit of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to Gov. HICKS. It says:

"The secession question in all its phases was fully discussed. Gov. HICKS is confident that if time can be gained for the public mind in the Border States to reflect upon the madness of separation, the secession spirit will be completely and overwhelmingly arrested. He is perfectly confident of his own power to maintain his present position. The report of their mission to Gov. CURTIN is said to have been highly gratifying to him. This commission had no authority to act, and none to treat. It was simply one of peace and good will. The idea is said to have not originated with Mr. CURTIN himself, but to have been suggested by Mr. LINCOLN.

A Recent Case of Secession.

MY DEAR EDITOR: I hope you have not forgotten a letter written you by JERUSHA ANN BROWN—*she that was a Gonsobre*. She asked your advice about seceding from her Lord and Master. Well, she has *actually been and done it!* I never heard anything so ridiculous in all my born days. We are all so scandalized, *I tell you!* And then the brazen example she has set the women-folks about here is a shame and a sin. She was a church member, too, and in good standing, as far as we knew. Why, that woman has not only seceded from her husband—a good, vigorous, noble man, handsome, too, with no fault towards her, except a blind eye to her carryings on, and a gentle rein over her, made, as you may say, of silken cobweb; but she has taken away the children as lawless as you please—but that ain't all, dear RAYMOND, she actually insisted upon his yielding her her full income, just as if she was living with him—and she got so enraged *at nothing*, that one day in her mad pranks she *cut holes* in his trowsers, and spoilt one of his best suits—a suit that he wore on general training day, and looked mighty handsome in, too! And, I do say, that was the unkindest cut of all. I always knew she was awful proud—why, the pride and vanity of that *one little woman* was a sin to behold! She was so lazy that she kept as many as four helps to wait upon her alone! She never pretended to pay her bills, and when her old man let her have money for the house, she appropriated it all to herself! The main folly of all is, that she actually plumes herself that she is now sitting upon a pinnacle of greatness, and that we women-folks are going to recognize her as doing something lawful and proper—to say nothing of the glorification she thinks men folks are going to grant her; it is so ridiculous that I am near about down sick about it.

And what is ten times worse, she is persuading several others to secede in like manner, and I did hear tell that they had done so, or was threatening to, poor fools! "Oh, my stars and garters," what will become of all the poor husbands? Instead of women folks staying at home, mending the old man's clothes, rocking the young ones, getting out the morning gown, and warming his slippers, and handing him the paper after the toil and wear men folks have every day of their born life, she goes gadding about, with trailing silks and flounting feathers, nodding and simpering, as blind as a bat, that every one is laughing at her folly. *It makes me sick!* I did think her husband ought to have given her *a little whipping*, and locked her in, on bread and water for a time—that would have brought her to terms at once. But my indignation is the greatest against her old father, a man I did think had some common sense. Why, you know him—old Gonsobre, of *Vanity Fair*." Don't you remember—he used to make a great noise in the green-sarse business, and was thought to be wonderful wise. That was all moonshine after all, for that man has been going by the board for many years, his energy is nowhere, and he has kept his whole family in fidgets—he gives an order to one young one, then down he comes and gives another, and they never know what he was driving at, or what on earth he wanted. Now if he had *set his foot down* and made Jerusha Ann understand that she should have no trifling with matrimony, there would have been the end of it, although old and imbecile himself, still, by being firm—bless me, her husband would have been firm, too, and she wouldn't have made a fool of herself. What on earth is that woman going to do? Can you tell? I thought I would write you out an account of this, for I always knew you felt a pride in that family.

Mercy! here comes my old man, and he hates to see a woman hold her pen. Never mind, I'll fix it—here is the blessed TIMES just come in—I will warm it nicely, open for him the *inner sheet*, and set that man down *to you*, and I vow he never will see what is going on under his nose—and oh, dear, there's that blessed baby screaming and *seceding* from the old family cradle! Good bye, dear R——. Yours, truly,

JEMIMA WINSLOW.

Collection of Debts in the Southern States.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COLLECTING AGENCY,
No. 240 Broadway, New-York City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are constantly receiving inquiries from the City and country in reference to the disposition of Southerners in regard to the payment of their indebtedness to the North.

From a very extensive correspondence in every part of the South we are able to assure the public that while the present troubles will greatly embarrass the payment of debts, and in most instances postpone the same, yet whatever may be the ultimate result of present difficulties there will be no disposition on the part of the business men of the South to repudiate,—on the contrary, every consideration of public and private faith and credit are pledged to the faithful fulfillment of all their obligations.

Nevertheless, Northern creditors must not expect that their Southern debtors will pay now, except the wealthy and long established houses.

It is simply impossible. Nor will it be possible to force collections, for the reason stated in a letter just received from one of our Georgia correspondents, which is a sample of many others received.

The letter is dated Jan. 15, 1861, from which we make the following extracts:

"The 'Stay Law,' passed by the last Legislature on the 30th Nov., 1860, enacts that no *fieri facias* shall be levied, nor *capias ad satis faciendum* executed until December, 1861, except in cases where the defendant is removing, or is about to remove in person or his property beyond the limits of this State or any county, and giving the right even in these cases of staying the proceedings by the defendant's entering into a bond and security for the debt, or his appearance at the first Court after December, 1861.

This statute also provides for the suspension of specie payments by all banks of the State, till the same time, and limiting them to one per centum for domestic, and a fair market price for foreign Exchange.

This act adds greatly to the difficulty experienced in collection before it passed. It is impossible for us to make forced collection under process, and we have to rely upon making such arrangements as is afforded by acceptances, drafts, &c., &c., to realize anything upon the large amount of solvent paper in our hands. Our mercantile friends may collect a large proportion of what is due them from wealthy No. 1 houses, who owe but little and have extraordinary facilites; but as a general thing it is impossible for our merchants (though sound and willing) to pay their indebtedness. Our friends should allow them all the leniency possible, and ultimately we believe their debts will be paid. When they are failing or doubtful houses, it would answer as well as ever to sue and obtain judgment, (so as to get their money when the act expires,) in default of security being given by some satisfactory arrangement."

We can add our own experience, which is that our correspondents are constantly *securing* claims for us, but are for the most part unable to realize any money. Our advise to Northern creditors is to have their Southern claims adjusted in some satisfactory form immediately, and secured, where they can be, before our national troubles assume a more complicated form.

Respectfully yours,

H. HUNTINGTON, LEE & CO.

—Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., who has been since 1806 the pastor of the West Congregational Church in Boston, died in Cambridge on the morning of Jan. 20. He was the son of Judge John Lowell, to whom Massachusetts is indebted for the clause in her Constitution which abolished Slavery, and was born in Boston Aug. 15, 1782. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1800, studied afterward at Edinburgh University, and traveled extensively in the old world. In 1855 he published two volumes of sermons. He was remarkable for kindness, integrity, directness and simplicity of character, and a most zealous and consistent opponent of Slavery. Among his surviving children are Prof. Lowell, the poet, Rev. Robert Lowell, author of *The New Priest in Conception Bay*, a novel of Newfoundland life, and Mrs. Putnam, the well-known writer on Hungarian history.

Police Commissioners.

THE NEW ADDITIONS TO THE POLICE FORCE—TRICKS OF THE CANDIDATES.

The work of examining the qualifications of the candidates for the Police force is going on daily at the office of the Police Commissioners. About one hundred have thus far been found duly qualified and sworn into office, and as many more have been rejected as not coming up to the required standard. A large majority of the new appointees bear Irish names, which, in the absence of other explanation, would seem to indicate superior mental and physical qualifications on the part of Hibernia's sons. The examination is very rigid, and many are the dodges resorted to by the candidates to pass the ordeal. They are required to read and write, and to stand five feet eight in their stocking feet. The test of the first qualification was, for awhile, decided by their ability to read a sign on the opposite side of the street to the Commissioners' office, but this had to be abandoned after a short trial, as it was found that the candidates had got wind of the fact, and those who were not able to spell out the sign had sought the aid of their more gifted friends, and committed it to memory. Those who can read, and yet lack the required stature, sometimes resort to other dodges not less artful. One candidate, after taking off his boots and being measured, was found to reach the exact height required, but on a closer inspection he was discovered to have concealed under the soles of his feet, inside his stockings, two folded newspapers, thereby adding to his height, and at the same time confirming his literary claims. Notwithstanding his ingenuity, however, the man was rejected.

Police Station-Houses.

WHAT THEY ARE USED FOR AND BY WHOM.

Police Station-houses are of multifarious use. The prime intent of their erection is, as their name implies, the furnishing of a dépôt for the temporary holding of the Municipal Police. But while this is the prime object of their erection, there has gradually arisen a custom which bids fair in time to more than equal in importance the original design. We refer to the nightly lodging of destitute and homeless persons.

There are three distinct classes of lodgers. The habitual bummer—the unprovided emigrant, and the laborers who farm it during the Summer and who rum it during the Winter. The first class is by far the most numerous. It is made up of those poor devils who hang about the wharves, loaf around low barroom doors, wander listlessly through dirty lanes, and beg pennies at the corners. The men are collarless, shirtless, with their ragged, unbuttoned coats, shiney, half-fastened, torn and muddy pants, slip-shod feet and uncombed hair; the women have dishevelled hair, blood-shot eyes, red faces, foul breaths, dirty, unclean clothing and skins, bloated with liquor. Their days are spent in the filthy streets, on the muddy wharves, or on the sunny side of some unfrequented spot. As night draws on they turn their attention to creature comforts. On many of the piers are left barrels of wines, brandy and other stimulants, and into them, a friendly gimlet having first made way, they thrust the useful straw, through which they drink themselves happy. This feat accomplished they seek the ever-open station-house, where, stenchful, loathsome, unsavory and disgusting, they spend the night. If the night is not very cold, and the applicant for shelter is one whose countenance is too familiar, the Sergeant in charge occasionally starts him on toward the next station, and from thence he is sent reeling to the one beyond. This, however, is only done in extreme cases, and never when the weather is terribly inclement.

The friendless emigrant, turned necessarily away from Castle Garden, with no money, no sufficient clothing, and no prospect for work, is a pitiable sight indeed. Such are rarely left to spend the night in the street, but being met by some friendly policeman are taken to the hospitable Station, where a lodging is provided until the next day. The remaining class is composed of country laborers, who, having spent their little all in riotous living, are compelled to seek shelter in the tender mercies of the City bowels. The average number of all kinds thus lodged is about 500 each night, though on some very cold nights they number 1,200 to 1,500. Their dirt, their filth—the vermin, the nastiness, the trouble, the sickness brought by these poor wretches to the shelters thus kindly afforded, cannot be described, cannot be estimated. This Winter, they throng the doors and besiege the rooms. More accommodation is needed, and it is to be hoped that the powers that be will, for the sake of humanity, make some arrangement by which these unfortunates can be aided, and their troubles alleviated.

There is a large untenanted building in the lower part of the City, at the disposal of the Police Commissioners, capable of accommodating over 1,000 persons, which might be thrown open for this purpose at a very trifling expense, and we suggest that unless there is some absolute need for the building, it is the duty and should be the pleasure of the Commissioners to act in the matter promptly, and while the Winter is upon us.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 24.

$500	U. States 6s, '67..	97	25	Harlem R. Pref'd..	39
5,000	U. States 6s, '68..	98	200	do..............	38⅛
2,000	Treas. 12 ⅌ c. N..	102¾	300	do..............	38¼
7,000	do..............	102⅝	100	Reading Railroad.	45½
14,000	do..............	102½	200	Mich. Cen. R.......	56
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	75⅝	200	do..............	55½
3,000	do..............	75½	50	do...........b30	56
8,000	Virginia State 6s	76¾	50	do.............b3	56
7,000	do..............	77	500	Mich. S.& N.I.G.S.	33
20,000	Missouri State 6s	68¾	100	do...........s10	32¾
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. B	105	150	M. S. & N. I. R.....	15
3,000	Chic.&N. W.2M.	19	25	Panama Railroad..	116
2,000	C.B &Q.R.8 ⅌ ct..	91¼	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip..s30	80
3,000	do..............	91⅛	250	do..............	80½
10	Merchants' Bank..	99	50	do...........s15	80
40	Amer. Exch. Bank	93½	32	do..............	60
15	Metropolitan Bk..	104	50	do...........s10	80
50	Canton Company..	14¾	200	do.............s6	80
135	Pac. Mail SS. Co..	90	100	do...........b60	80¼
15	N. Y. Cen. R........	79½	100	do...........b60	80½
45	do..............	79	50	do...........s10	81
300	do...........b60	79	200	Gal. & Chicago R..	71
200	do...........b60	79¼	100	do..............	71¼
200	do.............s3	78¾	100	do...........b10	71½
100	do.............s5	78¾	200	do..............	71½
50	do...........s30	78¾	20	Cle. & Toledo R....	34
100	do..............	78⅞	400	do..............	34¼
50	Erie Railroad......	36½	50	do...........s30	34
60	do..............	36	600	do..............	34⅜
50	do...........s10	35¾	200	do...........s30	34¼
100	Chi. & R. I. R..b30	57¼	500	do...........b10	34½
125	do...........b10	57	150	do..............	34⅛
100	do...........s10	56¾	580	Hudson River R...	45
475	do..............	57	50	do...........b30	45
50	do...........b60	57⅝	50	do..............	44½
400	Harlem Railroad..	16½	200	do..............	44

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Treas. 12 ⅌ c. N..	102½	200	Reading R.........	45
11,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	75	50	Michigan Central R.	56¼
4,000	Virginia State 6s	76¾	150	Hudson River R...	44
5,000	Missouri S. 6s.s10	68	50	do...........s30	44
15 000	do..............	68	100	do..............	44¼
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101	200	do...........b60	44½
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	105	150	Gale. & Chic. R..s30	71½
100	Harlem R. Pref....	38¼	150	do..............	72
100	do...........s30	38½	50	do...........s10	72
40	Cumb. Coal Prefe'd	9	50	Chi. & R. I. R..b15	57¼
100	N. York Cen. R.b60	79	100	do..............	57
50	do..............	78⅞	50	do..............	56⅞
500	do..............	78¾	250	do...........b10	57
100	Erie Railroad......	35	50	do...........b30	57⅛
100	Clev. & Toledo R..	34½	50	C. B. & Quin. R.s10	74
200	do...........b30	34¾			

THURSDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the speculation was mainly for the decline. Several parties who were buyers last week, after realizing their profits on the rise, are bearing the market to-day, assisted by others who were less fortunate on the recent upward turn. The business of the day is not only a moderate one in amount, and the changes in the quotations from the last sales of Wednesday not especially marked. On some descriptions the closing bids this afternoon show a partial improvement; Galena and Chicago, as one instance, because of the continued gain reported in the January traffic of the road compared with the same month last year. The gain on the third week in January is reported $7,900. A large gain is also informally reported on the Illinois Central line, where the Southward bound freights continue extraordinarily heavy. The State Stocks were lower on Tennessees and Missouris. Both States would find the credit of their Bonds greatly promoted by a formal decision and notice from their legal and financial officers in regard to the payment and recognition of principal and coupon, *to bearer*, without respect to the recent advertisement of the Interior Department. The good old State of North Carolina took this matter in hand promptly, and her official decision, published less than a week ago on the Stock Exchange, has already advanced her credit 6@7 ⅌ cent., and the effect is not yet half told, as the safety and good faith in dealing in her securities, payable to bearer and transferable by simple delivery, will continue to influence the preference of buyers in selecting State securities for investment. In railway mortgages no business of moment was done at the Board. In most of the City Bank shares, and in Pacific Mail, there is a steadier feeling. The speculative Railway shares were governed, as usual, mainly by the price of New-York Central, which was weak during most of the dealings at the Board, while the demand was sufficiently decided to prevent much decline. The lowest sales were at 78¾ ⅌ cent., as against 79⅛ at the close of business yesterday, while the latest, this afternoon, were at 79⅜ ⅌ cent. The lowest sales on Galena were at 71 ⅌ cent., from which the price rallied, in the afternoon, to 72½@73 ⅌ cent. Illinois Central was done as low as 80 ⅌ cent., then at 81⅛, and finally closed about 81 ⅌ cent. Toledo fell to 34, but the demand soon carried the price up to 34½@¾ ⅌ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the general market manifested some degree of steadiness, and prices were firmer than at any time during the day. The cause of this was attributed by some of the Commission Brokers, who have been disinterested lookers-on at the speculation since Monday, to the fact that the sales of several if not more of the Railways are again out of proportion to the supply of cash Stock on the Street. The closing bids were about as follows:

Central..............	79½	Michigan Southern..	15¼
Erie..................	35¾	Hudson.............	44¾
Toledo................	34⅞	Harlem.............	16¼
Illinois Central......	81	Pacific............	90
Galena................	73	Panama.............	115
Michigan Central....	57	Rock Island........	57½

In the early part of the day, Exchange on London was fairly steady at 106½ ⅌ cent., and several considerable lines were taken at that rate. At the close of the day the announcement of a further sum of £1,080,000 in bullion by the *Niagara*, telegraphed from Halifax, caused the market to close very firm at this rate, with several of the standard bankers inclined to a further advance of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. The next direct mail goes on Saturday. The Portland steamer's mail should go from here to-morrow afternoon.

There is an improved employment for money at call, to-day, at 7 ⅌ cent. The Trust Companies as well as some of the large Banks, report a good inquiry at this rate, arising mainly from the preparations for the New Treasury Bills. In Discounts outside of Bank, we hear of no changes from our last report. There is no pressure of first-class paper, and the terms range 7@8 ⅌ cent. for double names.

The sales of the new 12 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bills to-day at the Stock Exchange are on the basis of 9¼@9½ ⅌ cent. interest ⅌ annum. We hear of no important private transactions. Some of the new Bills bearing 10@11 ⅌ cent. interest, under the award of Saturday last, will be in hand to-morrow. The belief obtains that so much of the five millions as may be offered for resale will soon be absorbed by the public, and the slightest appearance of a substantial settlement of our political troubles, even so far as to meet the views of the border States of the South and the great middle States of Pennsylvania and New-York, would probably advance the market value of the Bills to the basis of 7 ⅌ cent. interest. The temporary secession of Louisiana, which seems probable and immediate to-day, has neither influenced the market nor impaired financial confidence, as the action of that State however hasty and unwise in respect to the Sugar interest of her own planters and the commerce of New-Orleans, is deemed a for gone conclusion and part and parcel of the Gulf programme.

The promptness and courtesy which the new Secretary of the Treasury and the Assistant-Treasurer in this City have manifested in the business connected with the new issue of Treasury Bills, are worthy of all commendation. The official notices of the awards, made late on Saturday at the seat of Government, were all received by the New-York bidders early on Monday morning. And to-day, the Secretary telegraphs that a portion of the new Bills have been filled up and forwarded by mail in response to the deposits of Gold made here on Monday and Tuesday. There is much good in a practical business man in the Department at Washington, hailing from the Commercial Metropolis of the country, and even more in the presence in the New-York office of a Sub-Treasurer who understands and thoroughly appreciates the value of time and promptitude to the Government creditors.

We learn from Mr. WILSON, the Treasurer of the New-York Central Company, that the Attorney-General of the State was yesterday nonsuited before Justice BROWN of the Supreme Court, in term at Goshen, Orange County, on his case for back tolls on the Central Road. It appears that a jury having been impanneled, the plaintiffs introduced their testimony, and after abandoning that part of their claim which arose more than six years prior to the commencement of the suit, and also all claim for tolls upon *way freight*, rested their case; whereupon the defendants moved for a nonsuit upon the following, among other grounds: First, that there was no evidence before the Court and jury from which canal tolls could be computed upon freight transported by the defendants, in case their liability to pay such tolls was established. Second, that the act of the Legislature, passed July 10, 1851, abolishing tolls on railroads, was a *valid law*. Third, that all laws imposing tolls on freight transported from or to other States by the defendants, were in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and were therefore *void*. After argument, the Court granted the motion, *and dismissed the complaint*. This result, though not unexpected, is the more welcome, as disposing promptly of a claim which, under no legal pretext or technicality, could be made to reflect credit upon the State, and the prosecution of which, whether real or pretended, implied a willingness to violate good faith with a great railway system of its own creation.

The interest due Feb. 1 on the Northern Indiana first, Goshen Line, Jackson Branch, and Detroit, Monroe and Toledo bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street. It is important to the interests of the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, who have not yet funded the coupons, to send the three past due coupons, and that due May next, and receive therefor bonds now held by the Company for that purpose. The coupon maturing November next will be paid on those bonds only from which the coupons have been funded. The holders of bonds issued for funded Second mortgage coupons will receive the interest due on these bonds 1st of May next, at the office of the Company, in cash.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Jan. 23..	Philadelphia..................	⅛@ ¼
Jan. 23..	Baltimore.....................	⅛@ ¼
Jan. 23..	Boston........................	Par.@⅛
Jan. 23..	Washington, D. C.............	1¼@ 1½
Jan. 21..	Chicago, Ill..................	4¾@ 5
Jan. 21..	Cincinnati, Ohio..............	½@ ¾
Jan. 21..	Detroit, Mich.................	1 @ 1½
Jan. 21..	Charleston, S. C.............	3½@ 3¾
Jan. 21..	Ackron, Ohio..................	1 @ 1½
Jan. 21..	Cleveland, Ohio..............	1 @ 1½
Jan 21	Milwaukee. Wis................	4½@ 5
Jan. 22..	Toledo, Ohio..................	1 @ 1¼
Jan. 21..	Adrian, Mich..................	2 @ 3
Jan. 19..	Marysville, Ohio..............	1 @ 1½
Jan. 21..	Toronto, Ca...................	½@ ¾
Jan. 21..	Montreal, Ca..................	½@ ¾
Jan. 21..	Quebec, Ca....................	½@ ¾
Jan. 20..	St. Louis, Mo.................	4 @ 5
Jan. 22..	Richmond, Va..................	5½@ 6
Jan. 20..	Raleigh, N. C.................	7 @ 7½
Jan. 20..	Memphis, Tenn.................	1½@ 1¾
Jan. 20..	New-Orleans, La...............	Par.
Jan. 20..	Mobile, Ala...................	¼ dis.

The following was the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts..................	$492,474
Total Payments..................	485,553
Total Balance...................	5,842,501

The receipts include $43 000 for Customs.

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

	Discount.
New-England..............................	¼@—
N. Y. State, E. Jersey and Philadelphia..	⅛@—
Baltimore................................	1 @—
Pennsylvania.............................	2¼@—
Maryland.................................	2 @—
North and South Carolina and Virginia....	7 @—
Georgia and Tennessee....................	5 @—
New-Orleans..............................	1½@—
Illinois and Wisconsin...................	6 @—
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Canada.......	1 @—
Drafts on Philadelphia...................	⅛@—
Drafts on Baltimore......................	⅞@—
Drafts on Richmond.......................	6½@—
Drafts on New-Orleans....................	1¼@—
Drafts on St. Louis and Chicago..........	6 @—
Drafts on Cincinnati.....................	1 @—

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 22¼; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York par to ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 5 871 bbls. Flour, 256 bbls Corn Meal, 1,808 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Corn, 94 bushels Rye, 1,700 bush. Oats, 1,010 bushels Malt, 1,136 pkgs. Provisions, and 865 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at $5 for Pots, and $5 12½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy to-day, including middling Uplands at 12c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 3,500 bags Rio, ex bark F. S. *Means*, on private terms; 350 bags do, in lots, at 11½c.@13c.: and 350 bags Jamaica, at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no remarkable change to-day. The snow-storm has checked business. Holders are willing to sell at former prices, but buyers claim a further reduction. Sales have been reported of 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 55 chiefly at $5 35; Superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State..........................	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State..............................	5 35	@ 5 55
Superfine Western........................	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan..............	5 50	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio......................	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd..	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands................	5 80	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee............................	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee............................	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 80	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady. Sales since our last, of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 00 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is less sought after, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 40@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales 245 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $3 05@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull to-day. Holders generally refuse to make any further concessions to buyers. Hence, business is restricted. We have heard of sales of only 22,500 bushels, including white Western, at $1 48@$1 50, and Western, part at $1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 26; No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 17; and white California on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels at 67c.@68c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 66c. for small lots of new do. do.; 64c.@71c. for very inferior to good yellow Southern, and 75c. for small lots of white Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 72c.@75c. ⅌ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ⅌ bushel. Other articles remain as last noticed.

HAY—We have heard of sales of only 400 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in request at 24c.@32c. ⅌ ℔. The available supply is moderate.

METALS—Have been very quiet at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited request,—including common at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in very moderate demand, at 35c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed; sales having been confined to 300 barrels, including New Mess at $17 87@$18; and New Prime, at $13@$13 12½ ⅌ barrel. Hogs are quiet, at 7¼c @7½c. for Dressed, and 6c.@6¼c. for Live, ⅌ ℔. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams at 8¼c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues in fair demand, at from 9¼c.@10¾c. Lard is unaltered. Sales 225 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is inactive. Sales 150 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ⅌ tc. Hams $13@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 14c.@19c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ ℔ Cheese is inactive, at 8½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 50, chiefly within the range ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The reported transactions, to-day, comprised 370 hhds., mainly Cuba, at from 5¼c.@5⅞c.; with 1,900 bags China, and 500 boxes Havana, on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c.@18c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in less demand. The inquiry from manufacturers has been quite limited. Dealers have been reluctant to purchase freely. Holders, however, have exhibited no unusual eagerness to realize, and prices have been supported. The reported sales comprise 40,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece, 10,000 ℔s Domestic Pulled, 15,000 ℔s. Texas, 200 bales Cordova, 75 bales Smyrna, and a small lot of Chili, on terms not disclosed....In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, sales were made of "200,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, at prices in the range of quoted rates, the sales of Fleece ranging principally from 40c.@50c. ⅌ ℔. A lot of 200 000 ℔s. Fleece has also been sold for the Philadelphia market, comprising common, medium and fine Clips, at a price not made public, but at lower rates than the Wool cost in Ohio. An estimate of the amount of Wool in the country makes the quantity 7,000,000 ℔s. Fleece and 2,000,000 ℔s. Pulled, about 1,000,000 more than was estimated at this time last year, although the quantity of Pulled that came to market after the estimate of last year led to the belief that the supply of this description was set down at too low a figure. In Foreign the transactions continue comparatively light. One hundred and one bales Cape have been shipped during the week to Liverpool, on which a duty has been placed, and other considerable lots of the same description will also be shipped, as they cannot be sold to advantage in this market. The sales comprise 350 bales Mediterranean, and 153 bales Cape, South American and Chinese, at various prices as to quality....In Philadelphia, sales were confined to 90,000 ℔s. good medium and fine fleeces, and 50,000 ℔s. mixed, at uniform quotations ...Reviewing the Wool Trade of Great Britain during the year 1860, Messrs R. W. RONALD & SON, of Liverpool, remark: "In taking a retrospect of the past year, we are happy to say the Wool Trade, on the whole, has been in a very satisfactory and healthy state. In the early part political events abroad, and to some extent also at home, and, subsequently, serious apprehensions for the harvest, had a somewhat depressing influence, and induced all parties to act with great caution. This feeling has continued more or less throughout the whole twelve months, and greatly tended to impart to our trade that stability and soundness which so favorably distinguish it at present. The exports of woolen manufactures show again an increase, as compared with the previous year, amounting to upwards of £1 000,000 more than in 1859, hitherto the largest year. The consequence has been a steady and profitable employment of the manufacturing population in this branch, which has thus been enabled to become again good customers to the home trade. The raw material, so far as regards the yield of last year's clip of home growth, has proved materially deficient, owing to the severe and protracted Winter, and consequent mortality among sheep. This deficiency has in some degree been supplemented by an increase in the imports of colonial and foreign Wools, which are unprecedentedly large, exceeding those of the previous year by about 58,000 bales, or 12 000,000 ℔s. The exports of colonial and foreign Wools have also been larger than in 1859 by about 600 000 ℔s., whilst those of home-grown Wools by no less than 2,500,000 ℔s., owing, no doubt to the alteration in the French tariff. The total imports of Australian show an increase of about 14,000 bales. The bulk has, as usual, been disposed of at public auction in London, at the following four series, viz:

	Bales.		Bales.	
From Mch 1 to Mch. 20,	35,987,	of which	23 209	were Capes
From May 3 to June 1..	67,911	..	5,847	..
From July 19 to Aug. 30	88,639	..	10 224	..
From Nov. 15 to Dec. 7.	45,576	..	21,138	..
Together..........	238,113	..	54,418	

The condition of Australian has been about the same as in the preceding year. During the first three sales prices taken on the average did not undergo any material change, but at the last series an advance of fully 1d. ⅌ ℔., having been established, present rates must be quoted that much higher than at this time last year. Cape Wools show but trifling improvement in price, and the condition still leaves much to be desired. The imports amount to upwards of 19 000 bags more than in 1859. The imports of 3,180 bales from North America have been principally the growth of Canada, of long stapled description, and very well adapted to compete with English Wool. There has again been a great falling off in the imports from Buenos Ayres, but we have had a very good inquiry, and our markets are quite bare of stock. The imports of Peruvian sheep's Wool show a considerable decrease on those in 1859. Alpaca has arrived in larger quantity than ever, the imports being 10,000 ballots in excess of 1859. The demand has been principally for the best qualities, and stocks have been light throughout the year, as importers have met the demand by making, from time to time, considerable sales "for arrival." East India shows a very material increase in the imports, which have almost exclusively been directed to this port, and have formed the chief attraction at our public sales during the year, of which we had four series, viz.:

	Bales.
The first, from Jan. 25 to Feb. 3, with...........	14 347
The second, from April 18 to April 27, with.....	13.070
The third, from June 27 to July 4, with...........	10,557
The fourth, from Sept. 19 to Sept. 29, with......	18,560
In all..	56,534

Prices, have, on the average, been very well maintained, while the condition of these wools, generally speaking, has not shown any marked improvement. The supply of domestic wools, owing to the circumstances alluded to in our general remarks, has been considerably short of former years, and we may safely put the deficiency down as at least 15 ⅌ cent., when compared with 1859. The position of our market seems at present to be this: There is an increase in the imports of Wool, according to the official trade returns of 10 ⅌ cent., from which must be deducted an increase in the exports of Wool of 9 ⅌ cent., thus leaving a net surplus of only 1 ⅌ cent. Against this, however, there appears an increase in the exports of manufactured woolen goods and yarns of 8 ⅌ cent., which, added to the deficiency in the home growth of 15 ⅌ cent., leaves the supply of Wool 22 ⅌ cent. short of that of 1859."

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light to-day; rates have not varied. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@13-32d. ⅌ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ⅌ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d @4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 12½d @13½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and a market, Corn, in bulk, at 13d. ⅌ bushel. For Londonderry, Corn, in bulk, 11½d. ⅌ bushel. For Southampton, Flour, 3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in ship's bags, 13½d. ⅌ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Giuramento.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rarey's Exhibition of Horse-Taming.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Damon and Pythias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

IRVING HALL—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A Peep Behind the Scenes—A Glance at New-York—Wallace.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Tippo Saib.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and His Brethren—What is It?—South African Aborigines.

HOOLEY'S & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Governor of Georgia is determined, it seems, that there shall be no doubt about his treasonable intentions towards the Federal Government. Yesterday, at the head of seven hundred State troops, he demanded the surrender of the Arsenal at Augusta, which demand—opposition on the part of the few United States troops stationed there being out of the question—was complied with.

The Louisiana State Convention assembled at Baton Rouge, on Wednesday, and effected an organization. The only business done was to determine upon a Committee of Fifteen to prepare an ordinance of Secession, which was duly appointed by the President. The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina, who were present, were invited to seats in the Convention. A secession flag floats over the building in which the meetings are held.

Our Washington dispatches this morning indicate that the most strenuous efforts are being made on behalf of the Union. Cassius M. Clay, who is now at the Capital, is understood to have for the object of his visit the securing of some compromise from the Republicans upon which the Border States can unite. The Kentucky Legislature, according to dispatches received by the members of Congress from that State, refuses to countenance secession, or to authorize the assembling of a State Convention. The Boston Committee arrived in Washington yesterday, in charge of the Union memorial. They assert that a large majority of the people of Massachusetts are in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. The Railroad Convention yesterday indorsed these resolutions, and made inquiries by telegraph as to the views of Railroad men throughout the Northern, Western and Middle States. The answers all approved of the action of the Convention.

Congress spent the day yesterday principally in debate—on the Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate, and on the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three in the House. No definite action was taken on either. The Red River Raft bill was passed in the Senate. It gives the assent of Congress to acts passed by the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, providing for the removal of the Raft and the collection of tolls to defray the expense. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, after some objection from Mr. Crittenden, who preferred that his resolutions should be discussed. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to deny that he had advocated coercion in secret session, a few days since, as reported. What he did say was that he believed Congress had the power of coercion, and that there might be cases in which it would be proper to use that power. The debate on the Pacific Railroad bill was interrupted by a motion to go into Executive session. In the House, consideration of the Post-route bill was resumed. An amendment was offered by Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, and accepted, to extend the existing contracts for Texas so as to connect with the Butterfield route. The morning hour having expired, the report of the Committee of Thirty-three came up, and was discussed by Messrs. Rust and Hindman of Arkansas, Dunn of Indiana, Gooch of Massachusetts, Ferry of Connecticut, and others. During the debate a personal misunderstanding arose between Messrs. Rust and Dunn, which may possibly lead to a hostile collision, though it is hoped that this may be averted through the intervention of mutual friends, notwithstanding the fact that a challenge has passed from Mr. Rust to Mr. Dunn.

The Virginia Congressional Delegation, with the exception of Messrs. Boteler, Clemens, Millson, Harrison and Smith, have issued an address to their constituents expressing their despair of an amicable settlement of our national troubles by Congress, and recommending a State Convention. One dispatch says that Mr. Clemens is classed among the Black Republicans.

The recognized Government organ of Canada West, the Toronto *Leader*, asserts in a positive manner that the English Government will recognize a Southern Confederacy, should one be established. The authority for this assertion does not clearly appear.

An unsuccessful effort was made by the police authorities yesterday afternoon to seize a quantity of fire-arms which were known to be shipped on board the steamer *Montgomery*. While the officers were searching on board for the arms, the Captain ordered the vessel's fasts to be cut, and she steamed away from the pier, scarcely giving the policemen time to jump ashore. The five hundred muskets found on board the schooner *Caspian*, were returned to the Captain, the authorities being satisfied that the vessel was bound to Carthagena. The Grand Jury questioned several witnesses touching the alleged shipment of arms and colored passengers on board a schooner three weeks since, with a view of invading the South. It turned out that they were peaceable emigrants bound to Hayti under an invitation from that Government.

The Republican Central Club, last evening, adopted a series of resolutions declaring that a Common law bill of human rights, such as forms a part of the Constitution of all the Free, and most of the Slave States, is a Personal Liberty bill of the highest dignity; that it is a legal axiom that in no state which has a Common law bill of rights and a Court of Equity, can Slavery be sustained, and that when it is proved that any part of the Personal Liberty bill of this State conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, it should be repealed.

Gov. Morgan, in transmitting to the New-York State Legislature, yesterday, the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, took occasion to signify his approval of the suggestion, (contained in the resolutions) that Commissioners shall be appointed by the several States to meet in Convention. In the State Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to abolish the office of Physician of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine. The bill relative to the Department of Finance of the City of New-York was amended so as to make the term of the City Chamberlain two years, and then lost by a vote of 13 to 17. The Governor's Message was discussed, and, upon motion of Mr. Hammond, was referred to a Joint Select Committee of three of the Senate and five of the Assembly. The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the bill "to prevent the aiding, abetting or comforting the enemies of the Republic." Mr. Bingham's amendment was adopted, requiring that "the person selling arms or munitions to the enemies of the Republic should know or have reason to believe (in order to render such sale a crime) that the same are intended for the use or to be sent to such seceding State Government association or body politic or corporation." Mr. Dwight's amendment, striking out the admission of the right of secession by making the bill read, "any Government," &c., "which shall *claim* to have seceded," was also adopted, with Mr. Corning's amendment prohibiting sale to "any persons residing or belonging to or doing business in any State which shall claim to have seceded," and Mr. Morgan's amendment preventing sale to those "who have adopted an ordinance of secession." The Committee reported progress and the bill was referred to the Committees on Judiciary, Militia and Public Defence jointly. There were several motions made with reference to the Governor's Message, but none adopted in the morning session. In the evening the Assembly discussed the report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax yesterday, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th inst. She has on board over a million dollars in specie. The weather in England had moderated considerably, and a general thaw had set in. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, the Governments of Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey contemplate the establishment of a reformed Tariff, in accordance with that recently negotiated between France and England. Information relative to the condition of affairs at Gaeta is contradictory. It was believed, however, that the negotiations for an armistice continued without result. It was officially announced that the French fleet would leave on the 19th. Chinese news to Nov. 29 had reached England. The Allied Army had retired from Peking to Tien-tsin, leaving a force of only 1,500 men. The treaty had been posted conspicuously by consent of the Chinese Emperor, and all the important Chinese ports were opened to trade. The rebels were again threatening Shanghai. Spain, for the reason that the Moors had failed to fulfill their treaty obligations, was about to occupy again the principal forts in Morocco.

A resolution was offered at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, in favor of appointing a Joint Committee to prepare for the celebration of Washington's birthday. A resolution was presented by Alderman Dayton, providing for the better accommodation of the Superior and other Courts; it was referred. A resolution by the same Alderman, proposing an inquiry into alleged arrangements between the Mayor and Aldermen in relation to the appointment of Assistant Health Wardens, and calling for information with regard to the nature of the duties of these officers, was tabled. Resolutions from the Councilmen, proposing an investigation of charges of official malfeasance against members of the Common Council and others, were disposed of in the same way. In the Board of Councilmen the President announced the Standing Committees for the year.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Leonard, the trial of John McGuire for murder was commenced, and is still on. The Grand Jury in this Court were discharged, after having presented the Common Council as worthy of censure, for its failure to remedy the evils which the Courts suffer from want of accommodations. In the General Sessions three cases only were disposed of. The prisoners were indicted for larceny. Two of them pleaded guilty, and the other was convicted on trial. City Judge McCunn delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, calling their attention to many public evils needing reform. We give the charge in full in our legal columns. The Cheever Church controversy was again before Justice Barnard at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion for a commission to issue to Aberdeen, Scotland, for the examination of Dr. Cheever. At General Term of the Common Pleas, the claim of Ex-Corporation Attorney Tomlinson, for extra services while in office, was argued on appeal from the Referees' report allowing the claim. Decision was reserved. The Twelfth Ward School case was also argued and decision reserved. The Plymouth Church assault was set down for trial in the Marine Court to-day.

The Stock Market continued depressed through the dealings of yesterday, until near the close, when the bidding on the speculative list was firmer: New-York Central, 79¼; Galena, 73. No change in Money rates; a good demand at 7 per cent. Exchange firm, at 106½ on London.

The snow-storm checked business. The transactions in Breadstuffs were limited, prices favored buyers. Provisions, Hay, Rice, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Sugars, Molasses, Oils, and Tallow, were quiet. Coffee was in fair demand. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were light.

The Union Not Dissolved.

The London *Times* greatly overrates the importance of the President's Message. It thinks the United States cannot "for many years" overcome the effect of that document. We think they have survived it already. Indeed, the President himself has almost entirely recovered from its effects. Before the Message crossed the Atlantic, the *Times* thought that the Federation was "of the nature of a nationality,"—clothed with all the attributes of a permanent and responsible Government. Now, it finds that it is only a partnership, from which any State may withdraw at pleasure. Let the *Times* console itself, and fall back upon its first impressions. Mr. Buchanan's Message has not turned the current of history, nor changed the nature of logic or of constitutional law. We have still a Government,—capable of making contracts, and able to keep them. We have still a Union,—consisting of just as many States as it ever had,—and while in the course of a few days it will have one more, the *Times* may rest reasonably confident it will never have any less.

South Carolina has made a great many mistakes in the course of her life;—but she never made a greater one than in supposing that she is out of the Union. She thinks she is, undoubtedly;—and so do a great many persons who ought to know better. But if she were attacked by a foreign Power to-morrow, the whole strength of the Union would rush to her defence. Her *quasi* secession has not sundered any of the bonds that bind her to the Confederacy. She has repudiated her obligations and repelled the jurisdiction of our laws,—and so far as words go, has done everything in her power to sever her connection with the Union. Unquestionably, moreover, she stands ready to go a great deal further, and to hold by force the position she has taken on paper. So also do several other Southern States; and we are not surprised that foreign observers should regard these movements as conclusive, and pronounce the Union a mere rope of sand,—dependent upon the whim or caprice of each of its States, and, in its Federal capacity, transitory and irresponsible.

We think, however, the event will show that they are mistaken. Similar rebellions have taken place in nearly every great nation of Europe and yet the nation itself survives. But they have been suppressed by force,—while ours is a Government of public opinion, it may be urged. True,—but that only adds another element of power to our system. We have full faith yet in the public opinion of the Southern States. We do not believe they will permanently leave the Union, because we know—what they will sooner or later discover,—that Disunion is for them utter and irretrievable ruin. We cannot convince them of this by argument,—but they will speedily convince themselves of it by experience. Uneasy and restless spirits among them have been filling their minds for years with the idea that their road to greatness lay through independence. They have at last made them believe it,—and all that now remains is to let them undeceive themselves. That they will do so, no one, who knows anything of their real character and prospects, can for a moment doubt. How long it will take them to learn the lesson, depends upon circumstances. If they are permitted to secede peaceably, (as it is styled)—that is, if their independence is recognized, treaties made with them, commercial relations established, and their designs of expansion and aggression aided and encouraged, it may take them ten or twenty years to test the experiment. And in the progress of it they will be quite likely to involve themselves and us in war with half the civilized nations of the world.

The Federal Government has nothing to do in all this matter but to *stand still*, and take only such action as the aggressive violence of the seceding States may compel it to take. The position of those States towards the Union and the Constitution remains unchanged. They are still members of the Union, and subject to the Constitution, and will so remain, in spite of all the ordinances they may adopt, until they shall have been released and their independence acknowledged in the only way in which that is possible,—namely, *by an amendment of the Constitution.* Until they shall have been thus released, every movement of secession is a movement of revolution;—every step in resistance to Federal law is a step in rebellion; every hostile act against the authority of the United States is an act of treason. Nothing can be said or done, by them or by anybody else, which will change the legal character of these proceedings. They may or may not be punished for them. That is a matter which rests in the discretion of the Government. It may be thought wiser, as in fact it often is, to permit temporary impunity for many crimes than to enforce the rigor of the law. We have had some lessons on this subject by which we are quite likely to profit. The Fugitive Slave law has been enforced in Boston by the army and navy; but the result neither strengthened the Government nor vindicated the law. It would have been far wiser for all concerned to waive the law and trust to time and public sentiment to apply the remedy. It may be so in the present case. But that will not in the least change the character of the acts. They will be treason and rebellion none the less.

The Seceders understand the effect of such a policy, as is shown by their efforts to change it. Mr. Slidell proposes in the Senate to *suspend* the operation of the Federal laws over the seceding States. Why should this be done, if secession has any validity? Those laws, according to the secession creed, have been annulled by the Ordinance of Secession:—why, then, should they be suspended? Nothing of this sort should be done. The laws should be left in full force and vigor. They should stand as a perpetual assertion of the sovereignty of the Federal Government, even if that sovereignty, as an actual force, be temporarily in abeyance. Nor should the Government do anything, directly or indirectly, to acknowledge the independence or alienation of any seceding State. Indeed, the Government has no power to do anything more in this matter than to refer the whole question to the several States by way of amendment to the Constitution.

The whole duty of the Federal Government will have been discharged when it shall have provided for its own defence—and for the preservation of its own control over the great national and commercial interests which have grown up under its care. *It must hold the Capital at Washington*, at whatever cost of money and of men, against whatever force may be brought against it, and without the slightest regard to contingencies or conditions of any kind. It must hold all its *Forts* which command the great channels of commerce, and *especially those which control the Gulf of Mexico*,—not less for protection against the secession movement, than as the only means of preserving peace with foreign Powers. It must enforce its revenue laws, and all its laws for the regulation of commerce, against seceding States, just as it does against all others:—and there must be no foreign commerce within the limits or jurisdiction of the Union, except in conformity with those regulations.

When all this has been secured, the Government may stand still, and await the operation of time and experience upon public sentiment in the Southern States. Let the fever subside. Let reason and reflection resume their sway. Passion is in its very nature short-lived:—it is only when it is met by corresponding passion that it becomes dangerous. *Vincit qui patitur.* The most patient adversary is sure to be victor. Let the people of the Southern States have time to compare, by results, the wisdom of secession with that of Union. Let them have an opportunity of canvassing the merits of their leaders, and pronouncing judgment upon them. There will soon spring up a Union Party in every Southern State;—and *that* is the only party to which concessions or compromises can ever be proposed.

Supplying Arms to Traitors.

Our City Police are acting with commendable vigor in preventing the shipping of arms to the rebellious States. As a matter of course, they sometimes make mistakes, as when they seized muskets on Wednesday destined for South America. But the owners promptly made their appearance and claimed their property, and highly commended the vigilance of the authorities, although it had subjected them to some temporary inconvenience. But where the arms seized were really intended for hostile purposes, the owners do not call for them. They are in no hurry to bring themselves needlessly within the penalties of the law of treason.

We have already mentioned that the Hudson River Railroad Company have promptly refused to transport munitions of war destined for States that are waging war against the Federal Government. This course is highly honorable to the Company, and contrasts very strongly with the conduct of some of our shipping merchants who protest vehemently against being prevented from profiting by the war upon the Government under which they live. This was the case yesterday with the owners of a vessel which cut her hawsers in order to escape the scrutiny of the Police. What possible excuse men can have, which they are not ashamed to urge, for such a flagrant disregard of the obligation of good citizens, we find it difficult to imagine.

We invite the attention of our Legislature, as well as that of Connecticut, to the necessity of additional legislation upon this subject. We understand that some of the largest manufacturing establishments in Connecticut continue to supply the orders of seceding States for arms, and that there is no law of the State under which they can be stopped. We see it also announced that large foundries on the Hudson River are actively engaged in manufacturing cannon and other arms for States which are waging war upon the General Government. We trust the Attorney-General of this State will give this matter his prompt attention; and we have no doubt that the Legislature will very promptly supply any deficiencies that may be found to exist in the legislation applicable to such cases. Thus far our Legislature has shown the utmost readiness to do everything required for the emergency. The resolutions it has adopted express, with perfect truth, the loyalty of this State to the Constitution and the patriotic determination of the people to maintain and defend the Union against all its enemies. A bill is already pending in the Legislature applicable to the present case. We hope it will be pressed to decisive action at the earliest moment. If the Disunionists are determined to fight the Government, it is important that they should not draw upon us for their supplies of weapons.

Treason Against the United States.

By Section 110 of Article III. of the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that:

> "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason."

In 1790, the Congress of the United States enacted that:

> "If any person or persons, *owing allegiance* to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States, or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted on confession in open Court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, *and* SHALL SUFFER DEATH; and that if any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some one of the Judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular State, or some one of the Judges or Justices thereof, such person or persons, on conviction, shall be adjudged guilty of *misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.*"

James Madison in the 43d number of the *Federalist* says:

> "As treason may be committed against the United States the authority of the United States ought to be enabled to punish it; but as new fangled and artificial treasons have been the great engines by which violent factions, the natural offspring of free governments, have usually wreaked their alternate malignity on each other, the Convention has with great judgment opposed a barrier to this peculiar danger by inserting a *Constitutional definition* of the crime."

The Constitution confines the crime of treason to two species; *First*, the levying of war against the United States; and *Secondly*, adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. In so doing the very words of the Statute of Treason of Edward the Third were adopted; and thus the framers of the Constitution recognized the well settled interpretation of *these phrases* in the administration of criminal law which has prevailed for centuries in England.

Treason, according to Lord Coke, is derived from *trahir*, signifying to betray; and *trahison*, by contraction, treason, is the *betraying itself*.

In England, high treason can only be committed against the King, for the oath of allegiance is to the King alone, as the only supreme Governor—he has no partners in the supremacy.

Hitherto, but few cases have occurred in the United States in which it has been necessary for the Federal Courts to act upon this important subject. In 1807 Erick Ballman and Samuel Swartwont were committed to prison in the District of Columbia, on a charge of high treason against the United States. The prisoners were brought by a writ of *habeas corpus* before the *Supreme Court* of the United States. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Chief-Justice Marshall said:

> "To constitute that specific crime for which the prisoners now before the Court have been committed, war must be actually levied against the United States. However flagitious may be the crime of conspiring to subvert by force the Government of our country, such *conspiracy* is not treason. To conspire to levy war, and actually to levy war, are distinct offences. The first must be brought into operation by an assemblage of men for a purpose, treasonable in itself, or the fact of levying war cannot have been committed." * * * * * * * * "It is not the intention of the Court to say that no individual can be guilty of this crime who has not appeared *in arms* against his country. On the contrary, if war be actually levied, that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable purpose, all those who perform *any part*, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, *are to be considered as traitors.* But there must be an actual assembling of men for a treasonable purpose to constitute levying of war. Crimes, so atrocious as those which have for their object the subversion by violence of those laws and those institutions which have been ordained in order to secure the peace and happiness of society, are not to escape punishment because they have not *ripened into treason.* The wisdom of the Legislature is competent to provide for the case."

In the case of The United States *vs.* Fries, Mr. Justice Chase said on the trial, and stated the opinion of the Court to be,

> "That if a body of people conspire and meditate an insurrection to resist or oppose the execution of *any statute* of the United States by force, they are only guilty of a high misdemeanor; but if they proceed to carry such intention *into execution by force*, that they are guilty of the treason of levying war; and the *quantum* of the force employed neither lessens or increases the crime—whether by one hundred or one thousand persons is wholly immaterial;" * * * "and that it is altogethor immaterial whether the force used is sufficient to effectuate the object; *any force* connected with the intention will constitute the crime of levying war."

In the case of the United States *vs.* Aaron Burr, Chief-Justice Marshall said:

> "There is no difficulty in affirming that there must be a war, or the crime of levying it cannot exist; but there would often be considerable difficulty in affirming that a particular act did or did not involve the person committing it in the guilt and in the fact of levying war. If, for example, an army should be actually raised for the avowed purpose of carrying on open war against the *United States* and subverting their *Government*, the point must be weighed very deliberately before a Judge would venture to decide that an *overt act* of levying war *had not* been committed by a Commissary of purchases who never saw the army, but who, knowing its object, and leaguing himself with the rebels, supplied that army with provisions; or by a Recruiting-officer, holding a commission in the rebel service, who, though never in camp, *executed* the particular duty assigned to him."

This able jurist, in the same case, states that the term "levying war," as used in the Constitution of the United States, was unquestionably employed in the same sense in which it was understood in England and in this country, to have been used in the Statute of Edward III., from which it was borrowed, and refers to principles laid down by Coke, Hale, Foster, Blackstone and Hawkins.

Foster says:

> "Attacking the King's forces, in opposition to his authority, upon a march or in quarters, is levying war."

And also that

> "Holding a castle or fort against the King or his forces, if actual force be used in order to keep possession, *is levying war.*"—*Sec. 4 Cranch Reps. 75, 137, Appendix 470—507.*

Foster further states, in his valuable Treatise on Treason, that all insurrection, to effect certain innovations of a public and general concern, by an armed force, to be, in construction of law, high treason within the clause of levying war. He further says:

> "An assembly armed and arrayed in a warlike manner for a treasonable purpose is *bellum levatum*, though not *bellum percussum*; listing and marching are sufficient overt acts, without coming to a battle or action. So cruising on the King's subjects, under a French Commission, France being then at war with us, was held to be adhering to the King's enemies, though no other act of hostility be proved."—*See 4 Cranch*, pp. 478, 479.

Lord Coke says: "If many conspire to levy war, and some of them do levy the same, according to the conspiracy this is high treason in all." Why? Because all were legally present when the war was levied? No. "For in treason," continues Lord Coke, "all be principals and war is levied." This doctrine of Lord Coke has been adopted by all subsequent writers; and it is generally laid down in the English books that whatever will make a man an *accessory* in felony will make him a *principal* in treason:

> "It is well known," says Foster, "that in the language of the law there are no *accessories* in high treason—*all are principals.* Every instance of incitement, aid, or protection, which in case of felony will render a man an accessory before or after the fact, in the case of high treason, whether it be treason at common law or by statute, will make him a principal in treason."

> "The propriety of investing the National Government," says Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, "with authority to punish the crime of treason against the United States, could never become a question with any persons who deemed the *National* Government worthy of creation or preservation. If the power had not been expressly granted, it must have been implied, unless all the powers of the National Government might be put at defiance and prostrated with impunity. Two motives probably concurred in introducing it as an express power. One was, not to leave it open to implication whether it was to be exclusively punished with death, according to the known rule of the common law, and with the barbarous accompaniments pointed out by it—but to confide the punishment to the discretion of Congress. The other was, to impose some limitation upon the nature and extent of the punishment, so that it should not work corruption of blood or forfeiture beyond the life of the offender."

Treason has ever been deemed the highest crime which can be committed in civil society; since its aim is an overthrow of the Government and a public resistance by force of its just powers, its tendency is to create universal danger and alarm, and on this account it has often been visited with the deepest public resentment. Hence, by the common law, the punishment of high treason was accompanied by all the refinements in cruelty which were oftentimes literally and studiously executed. But under the Constitution of the United States the power of punishing the crime of treason against the United States is exclusive in Congress; and the trial of the offence belongs exclusively to the Federal tribunals. A State cannot take cognizance or punish the offence, whatever it may do in relation to the offence of treason committed exclusively against itself.

Southern Union Men.

The speech of Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, is one of the noblest and boldest proclamations of devotion to the Union ever pronounced in Congress. It stirs the blood in every American heart to hear a man from the South thus declare his determination to stand by the flag of his country in spite of the rebels and traitors who are striving to drag it into the dust. Mr. Etheridge, like Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, is a Southern man, representing a Slave State, sympathizing to some extent with the complaints and apprehensions of the Slave interest. He has never been a Republican, nor has he any sympathy with the distinctive principles and purposes of the Republican Party. But he is more of a patriot than a partizan, and he loves his country better than any section or fraction of it.

If the North is ever induced to yield anything further on the subject of Slavery, it will be at the instance of such men as these,—rather than upon the demand of men in arms against the Government. Such men indeed deserve to be sustained in their unequal contest, by whatever of aid and support the North can give them. They are men of true courage, and of true wisdom;—and it is a shame that they should be left to be overrun and overwhelmed by the Pro-Slavery fanaticism of the section with whose fortunes their own must be identified.

Nothing can show more clearly the spirit which separates them from the ultraists of their section than the taunts with which they were interrupted during their speeches. While Mr. Etheridge was exposing the absurd falsehoods by which the public mind in the South had been misled, Mr. Leake, of Virginia, demanded to know whether he was speaking for the *North* or the *South.* It had apparently never entered Mr. Leake's head that any man on that floor could be anything but a fanatic on one side or the other. Mr. Etheridge's reply was as pertinent as it was just. "I am speaking," said he, "for that cause which seems to have but few champions here,—I am speaking *for my country.*" So, on the day before, while Mr. Clemens was declaring his fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, Mr. Martin protested against his being allowed to continue his *traitorous* remarks!

Mr. Martin's ideas on the subject of treason must be slightly confused. He considers it patriotic to rob the public Treasury,—to betray the public forts and arsenals,—to seek by arms to overthrow the Government and destroy the Union. All this is laudable,—probably Mr. Martin considers it constitutional. *Treason* consists in adhering to the Government you have sworn to support,—in defending the Union you stand pledged to uphold. We trust he may live long enough to correct his impressions on these points. Unless we are greatly mistaken the events of the next few years will enlighten his darkened understanding in regard to them.

Rumored Invasions of the South.—The *Day Book*, an evening paper which is seldom seen here, but has some circulation at the South, has a report that the Grand Jury has discovered evidence of another intended John Brown *raid* upon the South;—it says:

> "Redpath, of Boston, and John Brown, Jr., are believed to be the principal managers of it. The affair has been skillfully disguised under a proposed plan of emigration to Hayti, in which Redpath professes to be engaged. Not long since, a vessel sailed from this port, ostensibly for Hayti, with some sixty of those conspirators on board. It is said she was well supplied with arms and munitions of war, and *it is believed was destined for an attack upon some Southern State.*
>
> The whole matter has been laid before the Grand Jury, and a number of parties in this city are believed to be implicated in the treasonable conspiracy. *It now looks as if the Republicans were going to get more investigation than they bargained for, before they get through with the Grand Jury.*"

We attach very little credit or consequence to these pretended revelations. We copy them merely to express the hope that, if there is any truth in them, the Grand Jury will push the investigation with relentless vigor. If anybody in the Northern States,—in Boston or New-York,—Abolitionists, Republicans or men of any other party, are engaged in preparations to invade any Southern State, for the purpose of exciting insurrection or promoting emancipation of its slaves, we hope they will be detected and punished with the utmost rigor of the law. We have never held but one language, and we have but one feeling on this subject.

The Republican Convention at Chicago denounced all such invasions as "among the gravest of crimes." If there is the slightest reason to suspect that any such new crusades against the peace of the South are on foot, we trust that no pains will be spared to drag them to the light, and mete out full and unsparing punishment to all who are in any way connected with them.

The Poetry of Treason.

A Bard, who is possibly the original possessor of the harp with a thousand strings, publishes in the Washington *Constitution* of Tuesday morning a lyrical address to "Southerners," to copy which in full we are compelled by our admiration of poetical patriotism. We will not say that nothing finer—but certainly nothing like it—has ever been produced in these regions. Addressing the men of the South, their laureate thus commences:

"Oh, my countrymen, brave and strong,
Rise in your strength and your noble might,
Fling your fears to the breeze away—
Fight for your homesteads and your right."

How men who are "strong," could rise any other way but in their "strength," does not at once appear; nor is it obvious to the common mind why men who are "brave," should be required in verse to "fling their fears to the breeze away." Moreover, asking them to fight for their "homesteads and their rights," is not an appeal to their highest impulse. They should be summoned to "fight for their niggers and their rights"—an appeal to which every fire-eating heart might be expected to respond. The chorus of this verse is cheerful, when compared with those that follow; but in its request that the "brave and true" shall come with their "sword and shield and fight," there would seem to us a lamentable ignoring of the valuable efforts made by Ex-Secretary Floyd to provide them with muskets and bayonets. Thus the chorus reads:

"Come, my brothers, ye brave and true;
Up for your homes and country fight.
Come! come!
At the call of the drum—
On with your sword and shield and fight."

The next verse, it will be seen, asks them to say whether they are "freemen" or "slaves;" again makes reference to "the sword and shield," without a word of gratitude to Floyd for those gifts of percussion muskets, rifles, revolvers and Columbiad guns, to endow them with which he took the sins of perjury and treason on his soul—the chorus winding up by a not cheerful request that all "the true and brave" should "die;" and "die like men;" and "leave their skeletons on the field;" and again "dare to die," rather than submit to "foes" who are somewhat inconsistently styled "cowards." This is the complete stanza:

"Say, are ye freemen, or are ye slaves?
Come, oh, come, with your sword and shield;
Die, if you must, but die like men;
Die, but never, oh, never yield.
Rather than bow to your coward foes
Leave your skeletons on the field.
Come! come:
At the call of the drum—
Dare to die, but dare not yield."

The third stanza is still more involved in the feudal metaphor than either of the former, the bard evidently believing that we still live in the days of Henry the Eighth, and consequently imploring his fellow-warriors of the South to "buckle their armor on." This last word "on," by the way, is somewhat strained as a rhyme to "born;" but as the word "born" was requisite to a proper lyrical denunciation of all men who are not in favor of armed treason as "coward-born," we suppose it is a poetical license which must be all right according to the purged prosodies in general use south of Mason and Dixon's line. Thus the third stanza reads:

"Sisters and mothers, the fond and true,
Would rather buckle your armor on,
Than see you bow like servile slaves
To the low and base, the coward born.
Rise, my countrymen—rise and shine—
Shine like the light of the sun at morn.
Come! come!
At the call of the drum—
Die ere ye yield to the coward born."

In the fourth verse of this new Southern song of nationality,—and it may be parenthetically remarked that the verses become more and more dismal as the poet more closely contemplates his subject,—in the fourth stanza, we say, the minstrel dolefully finds his Muse forced to confess that none of "the brave and true" who are seekers for "treasures," or "gold," or "riches," or "fame," or "glory's laurel wreath," should by any means allow themselves and their fortunes to be involved in this despairing fight. Those who are fond of "tranquil rest," he says, are those who should seize the shield and sword and ask their sisters and mothers to buckle their armor on! This somewhat paradoxical idea of "tranquil rest," is only explainable on one hypothesis, to wit, that it refers to the utter and undisturbed oblivion to which all these fire-eating heroes will at some not distant day be consigned by the returning common sense, patriotism and political necessities of the Southern people. The enigmatic stanza thus promulgates these views:

"Not for treasures and gold you ask,
Not for riches and not for fame;
Not for glory's laurel wreath,
To twine in splendor around your name;
Tranquil rest and *equal rights*
Is all, aye all, that you come to claim.
Come! oh, come!
At the call of the drum—
Give not your heritage up to shame."

Doleful and more doleful yet as have gradually grown the former verses, we find in the concluding utterance a perfect dirge—a sort of Irish *caoine*, or howl of lamentation for perished humanity,—the thousand strings of the original harp vibrating in every tear-moistened wire to the lamentably unhappy pictures which have arisen naturally and become intensified in horrible coloring, as the Bard has continued, from line to line and from hour to hour, contemplating "with eyes in a fine frenzy rolling" the certain doom of "the brave and true," whom he has called on to neglect the weapons provided for fire-eating use by the furtive and felonious generosity of Floyd, and to fight "with sword and shield" for the violent disruption of the American Union! He now only extends to them an invitation to "fall;" to "fall like men;" to "die;" to "perish;" to "die" with that same everlasting "sword and shield" on; to "fall nobly;" to "fall at their posts;" to "fall on the battle-field;" and finally he beseeches them, after they shall have already done this tremendous amount of dying, to "dare to die, but dare not yield." With this feeble and insufficient commentary, the last stanza of this astonishing production is now laid before our readers:

"If you must fall, oh! fall like men;
Die, but never, oh! never yield!
Perish the man that would basely fly!
Die with your sword on and your shield.
Fall, if you must, but nobly fall;
Fall at your post, on the battle field.
Come! come!
Southerners come;
Dare to die, but dare not yield!"

Who the author, signing himself "South Carolina," may be, we have, of course, no means of knowing; but he certainly stands entitled to rank as the "Dismal Jemmy" of modern song. His calling on his countrymen to "rise and shine," in the third stanza—to "shine like the light of the sun at morn,"—

reminds us not a little of a few lines from an old convivial song, once popular in College circles:

"The jolly old sun! where goes he o' night,
Or what does he do when he's out of sight,
Insinuations scorning?
We don't mean to say that he tipples apace;
We only know he has a very red face
When he gets up of a morning,
When he shines forth of a morning!

Now should this prove the true intent of the invitation extended by "South Carolina" to "the brave and true" to "rise and shine"—to "shine like the light of the sun at morn,"—we must interpret it as merely a common and very needless invitation to the patriots of the Seceding States to get out of their beds at some time or other every day, and to "make their faces shine with wine," (which is scriptural,) or more likely "with whisky," which some admiring Bard of the same stamp as "South Carolina" has somewhere lyrically dubbed as "The native drink of freemen, boys!" So much for the seceding muse.

The New City Judge.

We publish in full this morning the charge of the new City Judge to the Grand Jury, delivered in the General Sessions yesterday. Many of the suggestions which it contains might, under other circumstances, be deemed simply a formal announcement of intentions never honestly entertained. Experience has taught the public hitherto, in many instances, to regard the semblance of law and justice which the criminal Bench has afforded, as only a cloak for concealing the violation of every principle of justice which interest of self or party might demand.

That Judge McCunn, however, honestly intends to act in accordance with the spirit of this, his opening manifesto, his actions during his short occupancy of the Bench, afford reasonable ground to believe. Among the very first acts of his judicial tenure was the abrogation of a custom—doubtful in expediency, if not in legality, yet long established and often sadly abused,—of suspending sentence after verdict rendered. He publicly declared that in no case while he was on the Bench should he suspend sentence except at the intercession of the prosecuting officer. It will hardly be believed that in the face of such an announcement, voluntarily made, Judge McCunn will be found imitating any of his predecessors in office, by saving a personal or political friend, convicted of crime, from the legally enacted penalty, by an arbitrary suspension of sentence.

Another species of malpractice, less definite perhaps, but of a far more baneful character, is animadverted upon in Judge McCunn's charge, and has thus far certainly been avoided in his judicial acts. We refer to the indiscriminate vigor in the infliction of punishment, left within the discretion of the Court, upon prisoners convicted of different grades of crime. It has often been the disgrace of our criminal Courts, that while poor, ragged culprits, convicted of stealing the necessaries of life, have been sentenced to even cruelly long incarceration, political "aristocrats of the knife" have been discharged and politely bowed from Court, with a simple reprimand. It is not in his "charge" alone that Judge McCunn comments on such flagrant injustice. He has visited with unsparing severity the penalty of the law on every prisoner convicted before him of using the knife; while his exercise of discretion in disposing of those whom strong temptation or dire necessity has led astray, has merited and received the approval of those who have witnessed it.

In numerous other respects than those to which we have alluded, has the new Judge given promise of a very favorable change from the recently existing mode of administering law in his Court. Indeed, his whole "Charge" is but an embodiment of the spirit which his judicial acts, thus far, seem to warrant us in believing will govern his course on the Bench.

We are led thus early to speak in praise of a newly chosen official, whose election we opposed, by our desire to treat with political impartiality men who occupy public positions, and to countenance and encourage every apparently honest effort by those in office to cause "that the wrongs which a desperate ew have heaped upon our citizens shall be amply and speedily repaired."

The French in Syria.—The natural jealousy that subsists between France and England has prompted the latter to protest against any longer occupation of Syria by French troops than the stipulated period of six months. It is not improbable, however, that the Emperor Napoleon will turn a deaf ear to the British remonstrance. The preparations of the French Syrian Expedition indicated, from the very outset, an occupation of six years rather than six months; and those who sympathize with the persecuted Christians in the Holy Land have no disposition to complain of a protectorate that has insured safety to life and property, or to scan too closely the motives for which it was established.

The thousands in this country who contributed to the relief of Syrian sufferers have recognized with satisfaction the action of France, and they would regret to see the withdrawal of French troops from a locality where their presence is the fulfillment of a high Christian duty. Late advices from that misgoverned dependency of the Turkish Empire—and those, especially, from American Missionaries, which may be presumed to be unbiassed,—agree in stating that as soon as the French army leaves, a renewal of the atrocities of 1860 may be apprehended. Fuad Pasha, it is true, exhibited a great deal of energy in punishing the parties implicated in the massacre, but he would never have inspired half the awe that he did if he had not been backed by a French army and the indignation of all Europe. It is a notorious fact that Beyrout itself was only saved by the threatening presence of a large Anglo-French fleet. Under these circumstances, all who take a disinterested view of Syrian affairs will continue to hope that the French occupation of a country in which all Christendom is so deeply concerned will be prolonged, and that the Christian subjects of a decayed and imbecile Government will not be sacrificed to the jealousies and imbroglios of European Powers.

Gov. Morgan's Message—Commissioners to a National Convention.—Gov. Morgan transmitted, yesterday, to our State Legislature a message covering the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia on the 19th inst.,—the Governor recommending that four Commissioners should be appointed by the joint action of our Senate and Assembly to meet and confer at Washington, on the 4th proximo, with the Commissioners of Virginia and all other States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, who have been invited by the General Assembly of the Old Dominion to join in a final effort to avert so dire a calamity as the permanent dissolution of the American Union. We trust that the suggestions of Gov. Morgan may be adopted, and that four true representatives of the sentiments of the State of New-York may be selected, who will faithfully and conscientiously discharge the important and delicate duties of such a mission. The Virginia resolutions appear couched in a spirit of fairness, patriotism, courtesy and justice, eminently requiring that they should be met in a corresponding temper.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM GAETA.

Retirement of the Allied Army from Peking.

Interesting Financial and Commercial News.

Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the 12th, and Queenstown evening of the 13th inst., arrived at noon to-day.

She has 51 passengers for Boston, and $1,080,000 in specie.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 5 A. M. of the 12th.

The *Niagara* spoke the *Canada* and a steamer supposed the *City of Manchester*, outward bound.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the report of the American Secretary of the Navy, affects the greatest surprise that while an increase of the navy is recommended, no allusion whatever is made to the introduction of iron-cased ships. The *Times* treats this as a most extraordinary omission, and is forced to imagine that Americans don't believe in the invention.

The *Gazette* officially announces the elevation of Mr. Sidney Herbert to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Herbert.

The weather had moderated, and a thaw had become almost general throughout England.

The *Times* understands that Mr. Baring will succeed Lord De Grey as Under-Secretary of the War Department, and that Lord De Grey will take Mr. Baring's place in the India Office.

The *Herald* mentions Sir John Ramsden as the probable successor of Lord De Grey in the War Department.

The Bee Hive Mills, at Manchester, owned by Mr. Lamb, were destroyed by fire on the 11th. Loss over £25,000 sterling.

FRANCE.

Returns from the Bank of France for November, exhibit, as anticipated, the large decrease in cash of over 82,000,000 francs. There is an increase in bills discounted of 69,000,000 francs, and in bank notes of nearly 32,000,000 francs.

It was stated that a negotiation was pending between France and all other Continental States for the abolition of passports.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says the Governments of Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey are contemplating a reformed tariff in accordance with that lately contracted between England and France.

It was reported that a project of law for transferring the Bourse property to the State will be submitted to the Legislature.

The Bourse on the 11th was quiet, but firmer. Rentes closed at 67f. 20c.

ITALY.

The intelligence from Gaeta was contradictory. One dispatch asserts that an armistice for ten days had been signed; another says the Piedmontese had redoubled their vigilance and activity before Gaeta; and the Paris *Moniteur* says the negotiations for an armistice remained without result.

A pacific popular demonstration at Palermo determined La Farina to resign the new Lieutenancy.

The Council for Sicily includes Emerico Amari for the Interior Department, Torrearsa for the Finance Department, Orlando, Justice, &c., &c.

A Naples telegram of the 10th says the Lieutenancy of the Council there was expected to resign.

The National Bank, at Turin, on the 11th, raised the rate of discount to 7 per cent.

The correspondent of the *Times* had been ordered to quit Rome.

PRUSSIA.

A general amnesty for political offences was expected in Prussia.

It was officially announced that the new King had assumed the title of William V.

He conferred on the Prince Murat, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Eagle.

CHINA.

The Hong-Kong mail of November 29, reached Marseilles on the 10th and would doubtless arrive in London in season for the American portion to be forwarded in the *Niagara*.

The following is from a Government telegram:

The whole army had left Peking, excepting 1,500 men remaining at Hosicon, and reached Tien-tsin on the 17th.

The treaty, with the Emperor's consent, was posted over the walls of Peking.

Lord Elgin was arranging for the residence there of Mr. Bruce, the English Minister. Mr. Bruce, in the meantime, winters at Tien-tsin.

A Chinese representative is to reside in England.

All important Chinese ports are open to trade, and permission is granted for foreign steamers to trade in inland waters.

The Rebels were again threatening Shanghai and Ningpo, causing the greatest alarm.

Civil disturbances were also expected at Foo-Chow-Foo.

No mention is made of any hurricane or disasters in Chinese waters, so that the report of the loss of gunboats is unfounded.

Exchange at Hong-Kong was ¾ ℔ cent. less favorable for England, but unchanged at Shanghai.

Shirtings and yarns were active at firmer prices.

The Russian Ambassador had ratified a convention at Peking, confirming the privileges of Russia on the Amoor River, and extending her commercial advantages.

No Indian news had been telegraphed.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne dates are to Nov. 24. Trade had greatly improved. Exchange and freight unaltered.

The gold shipments since last advices amounted to 116,000 ounces.

NEW-ZEALAND.

A desperate engagement was fought on the 6th of November, in which the natives were completely defeated, and the head chief killed.

LATEST via QUEENSTOWN.

London, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The *Times'* City Article says the demand for money was moderate on Friday. Sixty-day paper was readily taken at 6¾ per cent. The applications at the Bank were, however, rather numerous. Between £40,000 and £50,000 in gold were withdrawn from the Bank on Friday. The steamer for Bombay on the 12th would take £381,000 in specie—nearly all silver. The monetary accounts from New-York by the *Etna* were construed as decidedly less unfavorable.

Vienna, Saturday—Noon.

The French Ambassador announces that the French fleet will leave Gaeta on the 19th inst.

Madrid, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Moors not having fulfilled the treaty, it is said that Spain is about to occupy the principal forts in Morocco.

A solution of the difficulty between Spain and Venezuela is shortly expected.

Paris, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Rentes, 67f. 15c.

Commercial Intelligence Per Niagara.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market were 59,500 bales, instead of 57,000, as published in the *North Briton's* accounts.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. There was an improved tone, but business continued limited.

Correction.—In the Liverpool Cotton Market report per *North Briton*, the prices of Middling were inadvertently stated at 6d. and a fraction, instead of 7d. and a fraction.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted 100f.; do. *bas* 95f.; the market was unchanged. Sales of the week, 5,500 bales; stock, 116,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The stock market, on the 11th, was inanimate, but steady. In the discount market the supply continued large, owing to the payment of dividends, but few transactions took place below the Bank minimum.

Consols closed on Friday at 91⅝@91¾ for Money, and 91⅞@92 for Account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £477,000.

The decrease in the bullion in the Bank of France for December was 82,000,000f.

The Money market was unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and declined 6d. since Tuesday; American, 29s.@32s. Wheat dull, and declined 2d; buyers demanded a further reduction, and there were some forced sales at 4d.@6d.; Red American, 11s. 3d.@13s.; White, 12s.@14s. 6d. Corn dull and 6d. lower; Mixed offered at 37s. 6d. without buyers; White, 39s.@40s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authority reports Beef heavy, and slightly lower. Pork dull. Bacon dull, and 1s. lower. Lard dull, and slightly declined; quoted 59s.@60s. Tallow steady, at 57s.@58s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports Pot Ashes steady, at 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d.; Pearls steady, at 29s. 6d.@30s. Sugar heavy, and 1s. lower. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Philadelphia Bark 9s.@9s. 6d. American Linseed Cakes, £11@£11 5s. Fish Oils quiet, but steady; Sperm Oil, £104@£106; Linseed Oil in little inquiry and prices weak. Resin dull at 4s. 5d.@4s. 4d. for common on the spot, and 4s. 2d. to arrive. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 32s.@32s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports Breadstuffs firm; the inclement weather stops business. Iron dull, at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for both rails and bars. Pig Iron dull, at 49s. Sugar heavy, and 6d.@1s. lower, with an increased demand at the close. Tallow dull at 59s. 9d. Tea heavy, and ½d.@1d. lower; common Congou, 1s. 1½d.@½d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 31s. 6d. Coffee quiet, and 6d.@1s. lower. Linseed Cakes firmer; New-York, £12; Boston, £11 15s. Rice firm. Fish Oils quiet. Linseed Oil, 29s. Saltpetre declined 2s. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d; Dollars, 5s. 1½d; Eagles nominal, at 76s. 7d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(Week ending 9th inst.) Flour dull. Ashes firm. Coffee quiet. Oils very dull. Rice firm. Sugar firm. Lard firm; supplies short.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Brothers report no sales of importance in State securities and a quiet market for Railroad shares and bonds. New-York Central shares, 75; New-York Central Sixes, 88; Erie Railroad shares, 32; Erie Railroad First Mortgage bonds, 92; Illinois Central shares, 33 dis.

Bell & Son report a quiet market and quotations nominal.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

By Telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown.

Liverpool, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Cotton—Sales yesterday 20,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The *Persia's* advices caused a slight advance, and the market closed with a still upward tendency. James Hewett & Co. report an advance of ⅛d. over the official quotations of the Board of Brokers. They quote Middling Orleans 7⅜d., and Middling Uplands 7¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions dull. London, Saturday Evening.

Consols 91⅝@91¾ for money, and 91⅞ for account. Illinois Central shares, 32¼ dis.; Erie shares, 32¼; New-York Central shares, 73@75.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The *Niagara* sailed at 3 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Friday night.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Virginia Resolutions—Toll Bill—Abolishing the Physician to the Marine Hospital—Finishing up the Brooklyn Arsenal—The Chamberlain's Bill Knocked—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

The marked event of to-day's proceedings was the transmission of a message from Gov. Morgan, covering the Virginia resolutions, inviting the several States to send Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February, to consider propositions "*which will guarantee the rights of the South.*

Gov. Morgan, much to the surprise of a large majority of the Republican members of the Legislature, recommends that the State of New-York shall concur with the State of Virginia in this extraordinary proceeding, and appoint the Commissioners she asks to be accredited to Washington.

Notwithstanding the surprise of receiving such a communication from the Executive, without so much as an intimation of its coming, I am happy to say the Republican Senators promptly entered upon the debate which such a proposition was well calculated to elicit. Senator Hammond, on making a motion to refer the message and the accompanying resolves to a Select Committee, took occasion to say most explicitly that if Virginia expected New-York to join her in such a labor as was proposed, she must first retrace her own steps, and not send an *ultimatum* so offensive as she had, as preliminary to a consultation. He reiterated what has been said a thousand times, that the people of the State of New-York would not consent to any recognition of Slavery beyond what is now embodied in the Constitution—that, under no circumstances, could it be anticipated that the proposed extension of the Missouri Compromise line would be acceded to.

Mr. Colvin, on the Democratic side, made a demand that the Republicans should abandon the Chicago platform—asserting that if they failed to do so, the Democratic party would hold them responsible for the dissolution of the Union.

The motion of Mr. Hammond, to refer to a Select Committee prevailed—with the understanding that Senator Hillhouse, the Chairman of the last Select Committee on Federal Relations, should be the Chairman of the new Committee.

The Canal Committee of the Senate reported the following bill levying tolls upon railroads:

Section 1. The Canal Board are hereby authorized and required to impose and collect the same rates of toll per mile on all property transported hereafter upon the New-York Central Railroad, from the first day of April to the first day of December in each year, as they do upon like property when transported upon the Erie Canal; and during the same time the said Board is authorized and required to impose and collect tolls upon all property transported from tide water over the New-York and Erie Railroad, destined to the city of Buffalo or the Suspension Bridge, or to any point beyond those places, or beyond Dunkirk out of the State, and upon all property transported upon said road, produced in, or coming from other States or Canada, and destined to the City of New-York or to tide water. But no tolls shall be charged upon live stock transported upon any railroad. Adjusting the rates of toll the maximum charge for any distance shall not exceed the toll on the same kind of property when transported the whole length of the New-York Central Railroad.

Sec. 2. The New-York Central Railroad Company, and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, shall respectfully, to the extent of their ability, receive and transport all property that shall be hereafter tendered to them usual to be transported heretofore upon their said Railroads, and the same shall be subject to tolls as prescribed in the first section of this act; and the said Companies shall respectively make monthly statements of all property transported by them (subject to toll) to the Auditor of the Canal Department, in such form as he shall prescribe, and they shall pay the tolls thereon monthly, where and as the Commissioners of the Canal Fund require; and the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to prescribe the manner of said payment, and enforce the collection of the same by an action at law.

Sec. 3. If either the New-York Central Railroad Company or the New-York and Erie Railway Company shall refuse or neglect to make the statement or pay the tolls when and as required by the provisions of this act, the Company so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit to the people of this State, for every day of such neglect or refusal, the sum of $10,000; and in every case of such forfeiture or neglect, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to sue for and collect the same by an action at law, in the name of the people of the State of New-York.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

This only imposes tolls upon the two direct roads—omitting entirely the roads that incidentally compete with the Canals—differing in this respect from the bill now before the Canal Committee of the House.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill to abolish the office of Physician to the Marine Hospital.

Mr. Spinola introduced a bill to appropriate $12,000 for the completion of the State Arsenal at Brooklyn. It is now, I believe, considered unsafe.

The bill to regulate the safe-keeping of the public money of the City of New-York—known as the Chamberlain's bill—came up for a third reading. It was recommitted for an amendment changing the term of office from four to two years, and in that shape put upon its final passage. On a call of the roll, it was lost. Ayes, 13; Noes, 17; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Blood, Fiero, Grant, Kelly, Lapham, Lawrence, J. M. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions.—13.

Nays—Abell, Bell, Colvin, Connolly, Gos, Hammond, Hillhouse, Ketcham, McGraw, Mannierre, Montgomery, Monroe, P. P. Murphy, Spinola, Truman, Warner, Williams.—17.

Evidently the combination which was made up to put this bill through broke down at the last moment. I think the fight for the championship being now concluded, the bill will come up in a new form, and be passed upon its merits, and for its avowed object of providing for the safe keeping of the public money.

The House proceedings had no importance. The motion to refer the Governor's Virginia Message was laid on the table under the rules.

The bill to punish the sale of arms was considered in Committee of the Whole, and referred to the Judiciary and Military Committees for a final dressing up.

To-night a special session of the Assembly is to be held for the purpose of considering the condition of our Federal Relations.

We are having one of the most severe snowstorms that I have ever witnessed. The snow is now eight or ten inches deep, and falling rapidly. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Prosser reported a bill to levy tolls on the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Spinola, to amend the act relative to assessment for local improvements in Brooklyn, also relative to State Arsenals and lands in Brooklyn.

The bill relative to the Department of Finance in New-York came up for a third reading, and was lost

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Arcularius presented a petition from Charles M. Jefferds, confined in New-York for murder, showing that he has been confined since the 4th of July, asking for a speedy trial. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lansing presented a petition from the Mayor, Recorder, County Clerk, Sheriff, and other prominent citizens of Albany, asking for the submission of Crittenden's compromise proposition to the people at an early day, in order to heal dissensions, allay animosity hitherto prevailing between the North and South, and to restore peace and prosperity to the country.

Mr. Wagner moved to lay the petition on the table. The ayes and nays were ordered, and the motion lost by 86 to 25.

The House took up the special order, being the bill to prevent aiding and abetting enemies of the Republic.

Messrs. Cozans and Kernan made arguments against the bill to prevent the aiding and abetting the enemies of the Republic, showing that the bill in defining and punishing treason against the United States, usurped the powers of the General Government, and that if the theory of the bill was adopted in practice, all the States of the Union would be at liberty to judge or declare that any acts were treasonable, and on that to found hostile legislation against other States.

Progress was reported on the bill.

The Governor submitted the resolutions of Virginia, inviting all the States friendly to Union to meet through Commissioners on the 4th of February, at Washington, to see whether any adjustment for the existing difficulties can be agreed upon. The Governor accompanied the resolutions with the following Message:

State of New-York, Executive Department,
Albany, Jan. 24, 1861.

I have received from the Governor of Virginia a copy of a preamble and resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of that State, on the 19th day of January instant, a copy of which I herewith submit to your consideration.

As will be seen, an invitation has been extended "to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies, in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the Slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the City of Washington, similar Commissioners appointed by Virginia to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment."

It will also be seen that with a view to give practical effect to its resolutions, the General Assembly of Virginia has appointed four eminent citizens of that State, as Commissioners on her part.

The great mass of the people of this State, and of the entire North, are actuated by an earnest desire that no honorable effort should be left untried to maintain, by peaceful means, the American Union as it has existed for almost a century; and especially to encourage every exertion made towards an adjustment of existing differences by the loyal States.

Holding sentiments in full harmony, as I do, with these purposes, and with a view to the consideration of such measures as may eventuate in securing to the citizens of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, such mutual guarantees as will fully protect the rights of each, I recommend the appointment of a corresponding number of citizens of this State, in whose character and patriotism the people shall have full confidence, with a view of meeting, in the same spirit which prompted these resolutions of the Representatives of Virginia, and of such other States as may be there present, for the consideration of the objects indicated in the resolutions herewith submitted.

And it may not be improper, in the present threatening attitude of National affairs, to respectfully call you attention to the importance of every step taken in connection with our Federal relations. Acting both as trustees of the past and guardians of the interests of the future, we should remember that history, holding us to our responsibilities, will record our acts, not with the hand of prejudice or of favor, but with calm impartiality. Let us, therefore, consider with care our duty in the present emergency, and be ready to perform fearlessly and conscientiously, the duties which our respective positions have imposed upon us. E. D. MORGAN.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock this evening, to consider the Robinson resolutions, for the settlement of the present troubles of the nation, by the admission of two large States out of the Territories of the United States, or extend the Missouri Compromise line through all the Territories.

Mr. Robinson spoke in support of the resolutions. He had seen it stated in the papers, and not contradicted, that a party caucus had resolved that these resolutions should not be debated or passed. He denounced in severe terms this action of the majority, and declared it was a sacrifice of patriotism and duty to supposed party interests. The war cry had gone forth in the House, and men declared in favor of no compromise; but he called attention to the fact that Mr. Seward favored a compromise, and he, as the chosen premier of Mr. Lincoln's Administration may fairly be supposed to speak the sentiments of the President elect. Mr. Cameron, also named as a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, and he is a sagacious, far-seeing statesman. Mr. Sherman, the chosen leader of Congress, favors concession and conciliation, and approves the resolutions now before the House. The leading Republican organ of the State, whose veteran editor had only to wave his wand over the House to make all knees bend, favored the compromise. Let those remember these facts who now denounce compromise as a departure from the Chicago Platform and treason to Republican principles. He defended the resolutions at length from the charge that they compromised any principles of the Republican Party.

Mr. Chapman spoke against any compromise with the curse of slavery, and declared that the Republicans would remain firm until it was blotted out of the American Republic. If any such compromise as that proposed should be adopted, he warned the Republicans it would lead to a revival of the Democratic Party, which uniting with the South would crush the Republican party out of power.

Mr. Birdsall spoke against the resolutions.

Mr. Ellingwood spoke in favor of compromise, declaring that the Government could not have been formed, and could not be maintained without concession and compromise.

Mr. Kernan spoke warmly against the action of the majority in determining in advance the command of a party caucus to defeat these resolutions, and made an appeal to the majority not to sit in a sullen, dogged spirit, opposed to all concession, only waking up at the war cry, or when called on to arm the State and punish treason; but to endeavor to avert the horrors of civil war, and preserve the Union.

After a debate by Mr. Fish, who favored the resolutions, and Messrs. S. E. Smith, Bingham, Wright and Prendergast, who opposed them, they were made the special order again for Tuesday evening, and at 10:30 the House adjourned.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The steamship *Wm. G. Hewes*, from Havana, on the 20th inst., has arrived here. She encountered a rough passage.

Sugar was dull and nominal. The new crop was coming in.

The drouth continued throughout the island.

The stock of sugar at Havana was 17,500 boxes.

The Case of Jackalow.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 24.

Thirteen witnesses were examined in the Jackalow case to-day. They proved the amount of money found on the prisoner was $393. One testified to having heard the cry of murder on the Sound on the night of the 15th of March. Two others testified that blood was found on the *Spray* when she was brought to Jersey City. These are about all the material points brought out to-day.

Mrs. Leet and daughters will be examined to-morrow; also the doctor who made an analysis of the blood. The Government will close to-morrow. Thirty witnesses have been examined thus far. A process has been issued for Bayard Taylor on the part of the defence. Dr. Wiley, subpenaed to act as interpreter, was able to understand but a few words. Jackalow's language is not pure Chinese. It was proved to-day that he could read the Bible and the advertisements in a newspaper. He was seen reading the report of his trial.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee arrived here this morning, and are stopping at the Continental Hotel. They will visit all points of interest in and about the city, and attend the operatic performance this evening by invitation of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

The Leroy Poisoning Case.

Hudson, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24.

The following is the verdict of the jury in the Leroy poisoning case: "We find that she came to her death from some unexplained cause, but having the characteristics of death resulting from poison; and the jury also find that the treatment from the husband was cruel in the extreme and unusual."

Flannel Mill Burnt.

Hudson, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24.

J. Stott & Sons flannel mill, at Stottville, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $40,000; insured for $15,500. One man was badly injured.

The Storm.

A snow-storm of the ancient type set in yesterday morning at 5½ o'clock, the wind blowing fresh from E. N. E. Throughout the day the snow continued, and at 2 o'clock there was a fall of some six inches, giving good promise of sleighing. At 4 o'clock the temperature grew milder, and the snow turned to rain, dashing all hopes of sleigh rides, and rendering travel more uncomfortable, for both man and beast, than it has been known since last Winter. Considerable delay in the arrivals of trains was caused by the storm. There have been but few arrivals from sea. Pilots who have come in report the wind outside the hook from E. N. E., and blowing a gale. The ship *Liverpool*, Capt. Kearney, from London, is near the Middle, in the Lower Bay, with both anchors down, and 75 fathoms of chain out to each. There is another ship in the Bay, outward bound. The British brig *Boomerang*, of Dundee, 92 days from Newcastle, short of provisions, was towed up to the City from the Lower Bay.

The tide last night was very full, and we may expect to hear of some damage to merchandise on the piers, and in cellars fronting on the rivers.

The easterly wind has driven the drift ice in on Staten Island shore, and some difficulty was experienced by the ferry-boats in getting from the landing.

The following steamers are due: The *John Bell*, from Glasgow; *Ariel*, from Aspinwall; *Roanoke*, from Norfolk, with the wrecked passengers of the Bremen ship *Globus*; and *George's Creek*, from Charleston.

THE WEATHER ON THE HUDSON—CONDITION OF THE RIVER.

Snow, to the depth of from six to eight inches, fell along the Hudson River yesterday. The weather during the last few days has been very cold. The river, from this City to Manhattanville, is frozen over on each side, leaving the channel free. From Manhattanville to Yonkers the river is full of floating ice, which blocks up the channel, though in many places the river is open some distance. From Yonkers to Sing Sing the river is frozen over to the channel, which is filled with broken ice floating down. There is no traveling on the ice from New-York to Sing Sing, as it is attended with danger. From Sing Sing to Peekskill the river is frozen over, with occasional openings in the channel, and from Peekskill to Albany the ice is continuous, if we except a few air holes.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON CENTRAL, HARLEM AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.

Owing to the large quantity of snow which fell yesterday, the trains on the above roads were more or less detained.

On the Central no train had arrived at Albany from the west, in the afternoon, up to 5 o'clock. At Schenectady one was reported to have left that city one hour and twenty minutes behind time, and the one due at 4:15 had not been heard from. As stated above, neither were in Albany at 5 P. M.

On the Harlem Road no train from this City had arrived at Albany at that hour, and no report by telegraph as to its delay or whereabouts had been received.

On the Hudson River Railroad but little detention occurred, the delay being principally caused between Chambers and Thirty-first streets, making the Express trains but half an hour late each way, except one or two which arrived on time.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Toronto, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A heavy snow storm extensively prevailed last night and to-day. Trains on the different railways were mostly blocked up in snow drifts. This afternoon the storm is subsiding.

Buffalo, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A heavy storm of sleet has prevailed here for the past 24 hours, accompanied with some wind. Between Dunkirk and Erie, on the Lake Shore Railroad, the wind blew a hurricane, prostrating trees and completely wrecking the telegraph lines for a distance of 40 miles. Telegraphic communication with the West is kept up through Canada. The Lake Shore Railroad was not obstructed.

Dispatch.—By Adams Express we receive New-Orleans papers to the 16th, four days later than have come to hand by mail.

It is said that Mr. John Morrissey has purchased a fine block of brown-stone-front five-story houses, in West Thirty-fourth-street, for the round sum of $100,000.

Concentrated Leaven.

Fully Established.—It is established beyond doubt that "Concentrated Leaven" is just the very nicest ingredient required to make bread, cakes, rolls and pies eat short, and be of good quality. Secure that prepared by E. Chamberlain & Co., Boston, Mass.

For sale by all the principal Druggists and Grocers.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 586 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Trego—Killin.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. C. B. Smith, Assistant Pastor of the Church of the Ascension, James D. Trego, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Anna B. Killin, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Killin, of Baltimore.

Bastide—Hanington.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Father McClosky, Dr. A. Bastide, of Cuba, and Miss Isabella Hanington, of this City.

Coudert—Guion.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. H. Hobart, D. D., Charles Coudert, Jr., to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Clement Guion, of this City.

DIED.

Crawford.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at his residence, No. 7 Mangin-st., Capt. William A. Crawford, aged 45 years and 9 months.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

McFaddon.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24, Mrs. Jane McFaddon, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Herrick.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a lingering illness, Jonathan K. Herrick, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 40 East 22d-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

Forbes.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a short and severe illness, Sarah, widow of the late Gerrit Forbes, aged 72 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. Barnes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 126 Bank-st.

Stevens.—In this City on Thursday, Jan. 24, Theodore F. Stevens, son of John and Frances Stevens, aged 21 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 12 6th-av., on Saturday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Sloan.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 24, Clara Louise, infant daughter of Wm. David and Joanna Sloan, aged 7 months and 7 days.

Horton.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, Silas A. Horton, aged 21 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., this day, (Friday,) 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., on Saturday morning.

Scriven.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, at her residence in Willoughby-st., Ellen, daughter of the late Gilbert Rotton, Esq., of Frome, England, and beloved wife of Geo. Scriven, aged 51 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Dr. Otto Rotton and Dr. Samuel Rotton Percy, and of her brother-in-law, Rev. Charles Evans, are invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. John's Church, Washington-st., corner of Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

Davol.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, of disease of the heart, Joseph B. Davol.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 122 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 12 o'clock M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Rhode Island for interment.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

Keenan.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, Mary, daughter of Jas. Galvin, and wife of John Keenan, of Haverstraw, Rockland County, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ladies of Mercy, in Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Saturday, Jan. 26.

White.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, of scarlet fever, Benjamin Rogers, only child of Benjamin F. and Frances Z. White, aged 8 months and 20 days.

The remains will be taken to Bridgehampton for interment.

White.—In Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 24, Amy, wife of Dr. Ebenezer White, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Grannis.—In Watertown, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 18, Mrs. Lucretia Grannis, wife of the late Cyrus Grannis, aged 72 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 91, Jan. 24, 1861.
50, 11, 68, 34, 57, 19, 8, 18, 54, 35, 40, 24.
Class No. 92, Jan. 24, 1861.
64, 46, 8, 61, 55, 45, 76, 11, 21, 74, 13, 7, 53, 27.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 24, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.

II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.

IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days.
At either of our three stores,
NO. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL-ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

DR. ADAMS' FAST-DAY SERMON.
PRAYER FOR RULERS.

Delivered at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, New-York, Jan. 4, 1861, by Rev. William Adams, D. D. Now ready in elegant cloth limp covers, price 25 cents; and in neat paper covers, price 15 cents.

⁂ Copies sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

RABBI RAPHALL'S GREAT SERMON.
BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY.

Delivered at the Green-st. Synagogue, New-York, on Fast-day, Jan. 4, 1861, by Rev. M. J. RAPHALL—now ready, in elegant cloth limp covers, price 25 cents, and in neat paper covers, price 15 cents.

Copies sent by mail, *postage free*, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 508 Broadway.

THE UNION! THE WHOLE UNION!
NOW AND FOREVER!
FURS, FURS, FURS, below cost.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE COMMITTEE OF RELIEF FOR KANSAS are convinced that the statements heretofore made as to the extent of the suffering from drouth were not exaggerated, but have been confirmed by recent reliable accounts. It is believed that over thirty thousand people will need to be liberally aided, or the most disastrous consequences will ensue. The want of food, clothing, and other necessaries, must be followed by suffering, sickness and death. To alleviate, and partially prevent these evils, is in the power of those whom Providence has blessed, and is demanded by every dictate of duty and humanity. The sufferers are our own countrymen, mostly intelligent and respectable, who have never before felt want; and the cause of their sufferings could not have been foreseen or prevented. The people of the West have given largely of their grain, and the Committee have aided in its transportation. Relief has been extended to a large number, but still the wants of the sufferers continue, and relief must continue to be afforded until a new crop renders further aid unnecessary. Numerous letters received by the Committee, some of which have been published, contain alarming accounts of suffering, and urgent appeals for aid. Former appeals of the Committee have met a generous response from many sources, and about $10,000 have been received and applied; but in view of the amount of relief needed, and the good to be accomplished, the Committee again urge upon the friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving tens of thousands who may perish unless they are helped at once. Subscriptions may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, and donations in clothing &c., to Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

WM. C. BRYANT,	GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	DANIEL DREW,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	R. H. McCUROY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,	CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
DANIEL LORD,	THADDEUS HYATT,

SETH B. HUNT.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.
THE PEACE OF THIS UNION MUST BE RESTORED.
WE MUST HAVE NATIONAL SECURITY AND PEACE.

The people of this great Metropolis will assemble in MASS MEETING, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, instant, at 7½ o'clock, to indorse measures of pacification of our present difficulties, and to manifest their devotion to the Union. Further particulars will be given in advertisements of Saturday and Monday.

By order of 50,000 citizens.

APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—This Society is dependent for the greater part of its support upon unsolicited contributions, which are sent in, in larger or smaller sums, from this City and from every part of the country. In times of great public excitement, and in the more momentous national troubles, the enterprises of daily charity are naturally overlooked. The business depression, moreover, falls most heavily on those from whom most of the support of benevolent societies come. The consequence is, that in the midst of Winter, with the usual and, perhaps, even a greater number of poor children dependent upon them, the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society are extremely cramped for means to carry on their various and important enterprises for the needy and ignorant children of the City. They fear even that some of these most needful charities to those who suffer most in distressed times—the poor and homeless little ones of the streets—must be given up, unless more liberally aided by the public.

The work which is being done by the Society, for the public benefit, is as follows:

1. They are founding Industrial Schools, and supporting "Visitors," who gather children for these Schools and the Public Schools, and otherwise assist and labor for the children of the poor. There are, thus engaged, seven visitors; and connected with the Society, though supported by their own Boards, six Industrial Schools, with about 700 scholars. Besides these, the Italian School and the Cottage-place School, with about 200 pupils, are maintained by the Society.

2. They are supporting and carrying on the News Boys' Lodging House, which shelters now about 100 boys every night, and some 3,000 different lads in the course of the year. These boys are instructed every evening, and many of them provided with places and trades.

3. They are providing with good homes, in the rural districts, from 700 to 800 children each year, and have thus settled about 6,000 poor little ones since the foundation of the Society.

For this purpose, two agents are constantly employed in the West

For all these various enterprises the Society only expends about $12,000 per annum. The Trustees feel that they have the right, in view of the great general importance of the work, and its economy, to remind the public at this time of their needs; and they are confident that their appeal will—as in times past—be met liberally by all who feel for suffering childhood.

Donations may be sent to the office, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, or to J. E. Williams, Treasurer, Metropolitan Bank, or to any of the undersigned Trustees and officers.

WM. A. BOOTH, President, No. 19 East 14th-st.
Chas. L. Brace, Secretary, No. 11 Clinton Hall.

"WOMEN OF NEW-YORK."—A CURIOUS new book of female characters in the City, by a Lady. An interesting and strictly original novelty for all classes of readers. Fancy binding. 350 pages, 50 engravings; price $1. Published at *Family Newspaper* Office, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 53, 20, 21, 22, 25, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 3374, 6159, 6479, 6012, 6423, 5405, 4225, 5406, 6221 6160, 5888, 6186, 824, 6165, 3099, 3178, 3170, 1922, 2802, 6202, 2905, 3189, 2918, 1934, 6435, 6160, 6464, 3429, 5401, 5402, 2932, 6391, 6456, 3107, 2107, 3185, 2756, 2744, 2495, 3017, 3095, 3054, 3002, 2306, 2948, 3180, 1511, 2887, 2845, 1954.

Superior Court —*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085. 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391, 189, 649, 613, 717, 1001. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 460, 740, 412, 498, 488, 268, 144, 792, 522, 18.

IMPORTANT CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Court of General Sessions.

THREE THRIFTLESS THIEVES DISPOSED OF.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, only three cases were disposed of, counsel of others being employed in other Courts.

Henry Montiel, indicted for grand larceny, was first put on trial, which resulted in a verdict of guilty and prisoner was sent to the State Prison for two years and three months,

Charles Johnson, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John H. Pray, indicted for embezzlement and petty larceny, pleaded guilty of the latter offence, and was remanded for sentence.

JUDGE MCCUNN'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury for this Court came in yesterday morning, and Judge McCunn delivered the following charge, which we give in full, as containing many suggestions worthy of public notice, and indicative, it is to be presumed, of the spirit in which the new City Judge will administer the law :

Gentlemen : The Grand Jury is one of the earliest institutions of the land, and is deemed, and righteously so, one of the most important of criminal bodies ; and while I do not think it necessary to detain you in delivering a lengthy charge, yet I consider it part of my duty to call your attention to the great importance of your body, and to the power it has for doing good and creating reforms in this community.

The Grand Inquest was not designed originally, nor is its aim now, the punishment of crime alone. Its duty, also, is to protect the innocent, the weak and the helpless from persecution and oppression. Your body is invested with all the attributes of mercy and justice, having for its aim and object the security of the citizens against unfounded and malicious accusations. Its members have always been and are now selected from the first men of the land, to the end that they might the better be prepared to perform the important duties devolving upon them.

The statute directs, and makes it part of my duty, that I should call your attention to certain laws :

First, to the laws relating to usury, although I do not remember that any good results have arisen from calling the attention of the Grand Jury to these laws.

The statute against usury declares the taking of more than 7 per cent. for the use or loan of money to be a misdemeanor.

The statute makes it a misdemeanor on the part of public officers, to take or receive any other or greater fees than those allowed by law ; or to demand or receive any fee or compensation for official services, unless actually rendered.

The Election Law, which provides, that any person who shall, by bribery or other corrupt means, attempt to influence an elector in giving his vote, or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Also, to an Act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors : I will specially call your attention to that part of this act which directs you to inquire into complaints against persons charged with adulterating intoxicating liquors with poisonous or other deleterious drugs, which acts are also declared to be misdemeanors ; and,

Also, to an Act to prevent fraud in the sale of tickets upon steamships and other vessels. This law, gentlemen, was designed to protect the emigrant and stranger, passing through our City, from the impositions and frauds of a desperate class of men. The City of New-York is the centre of trade on this Continent, and is the great western depôt of the world. It is from this City all take leave of our people ; it is the half-way house for the way-faring and wearied emigrant journeying from his forsaken home in the Old World, seeking for a happier and a better in the far West of the New. Such laws as this, when properly administered, give character to our City, increase its greatness, inspire confidence in those trading and doing business with us ; and our Courts and juries should visit with the severest punishment those found guilty of violating the same.

Lastly, to the Statutes against Lotteries : I do not believe that there is a more demoralizing practice carried on in our City, nor one that is attended with more ruinous consequences than this same policy practice, and if the efforts of your body can by any means check or stop the ruin which this branch of crime is entailing upon the poorer portion of our citizens, you certainly will be entitled to the thanks of all well-meaning men.

In any one of these cases, if the proper parties come before you in the proper form, your imperative duty will be to give them a fair investigation, and if, in your estimation, they are guilty of violating any of these laws, you will say so by finding a true bill against the parties so charged.

In the discharge of your important duties as Grand Jurors, you should industriously keep in view the welfare and good government of our growing people ; and in doing so, I trust this Court will be enabled, so far as in its power lies, to assist you in the performance of those duties, and in seeing that the people of this City are protected in their rights and privileges. We have a good and efficient police system, and with proper attention to the carrying out of our laws, and in the fair and impartial administration of justice, I see no reason whatever, why the citizens of this City should not be properly protected.

In investigating matters which come before you, gentlemen, you will, I trust, use the proper discrimination, and with stern and scrutinizing intellects, suited to the serious and important business in which you are engaged, give the different cases your careful attention. Some very learned and eminent men have doubted the propriety, and in some cases the power of Grand Juries originating complaints in the first instance. On this point, gentlemen, I have no doubt whatever ; I am of opinion that they possess the power; at the same time I deem it my duty to suggest to you, and I believe our present able and efficient District-Attorney also deems it advisable, "that complaints against individuals shall not come before you in the first instance ; and should any come before you in that form, your duty clearly is, to send the same at once before a magistrate, and there allow the parties charged with crime to have an opportunity of proving their innocence." There are exceptions to this rule—such as when the complaint is against a corporation, or to abate a nuisance ; or when the party charged with crime resides out of the State ; but even in those instances, you should consult with the learned District-Attorney, as to what course you should pursue. At all events, gentlemen, the tribunal of the magistrate is the proper place for complaints first to originate ; magistrates have been created for that purpose, so that innocent parties charged with crime may be protected.

At the same time that I make these remarks, I will also add, that in all clear cases which come before you, you will, without any regard to the position of parties, perform your duties fearlessly.

As our City grows, crime will doubtlessly grow with it : therefore it becomes the imperative duty of our Judges and Grand Inquests to see that our laws are carried out to the letter ; to see that those who go, in a peaceable community like this, armed to the teeth, with Bowie-knife and Derringer, be dealt with as outlaws, and suffer accordingly. At the same time, I think our laws in the administration thereof should be tempered with mercy, and a just discrimination observed as to the nature of the crime committed. Our criminal laws have two objects in view : One, and the main one, is to protect our citizens in the full enjoyment of their rights, and to administer the proper punishment to those who are found guilty of violating those laws. They also have in view, I think, the reformation of the criminal, so that when he is permitted again to go at large those good principles which have been inculcated during the time of his punishment, may admonish him from again violating those laws ; and to that end it is your duty and prerogative to inspect our prisons and our penitentiaries and other institutions connected with our City, so that their wants may be made known through you to the community, and abuses, if any have crept in, be properly presented by your body.

You have, no doubt, gentlemen, with many others interested in the welfare of our City, observed with regret the very large increase of taxation from year to year, and which has grown burdensome. Perhaps, however, we do not look fairly upon the other side of the picture, to wit.: the increase of our property, and the rents and profits thereof, and which, I think, in a very great measure compensates us for this great taxation. But, in addition to this, if those in authority would see that our laws were carried out and properly administerd, and the officials of the different Departments of our City Government be compelled to do their duty honestly, I am sure that the benefits which would result from such a state of things would amply compensate our citizens ; and that they would, notwithstanding such heavy taxation, rest entirely satisfied, knowing that all the taxes imposed would again return to them in the shape of a good and healthy system of government for our City. I say this to you in all sincerity, and will add, in addition thereto, that the Grand Jury of this County can do more towards the compelling officials to perform their duty, than any other branch of our judicial system. In your hands rests a preventive or cure for nearly all the crime which may be practiced or contemplated on the institutions and laws of our City ; and you are called upon by all that is righteous and just to apply the remedy. It is for you, in a great measure, gentlemen, to say whether official delinquencies shall taint and contaminate the entire stream of our Municipal Government ; whether our Sabbaths and our holidays shall be a delight or a disgrace to us ; whether riot and profanity shall fill our streets—poverty our dwellings—convicts our jails, and violence our land ; or whether industry, temperance and frugality, together with a wholesome administration of our municipal affairs, shall be the rule and guide of our times.

With you, therefore, rests no mean responsibility ; and permit me to say, as I have said before, that in the performance of those several duties, you will give all interested a fair and impartial hearing, so that the innocent in no event may suffer, and to the end that condign punishment may speedily overtake the guilty.

Before closing my remarks, gentlemen, perhaps I should call your attention to another branch of crime, which seems to me to be on the increase in this City—I mean the obtaining of goods by false and fraudulent representations from our merchants. We can guard against the house-breaker and burglar by bolting and barring our doors ; and when we see the hand of the pickpocket approaching us, we can divine its object and protect ourselves ; but against the cunning of this class of thieves, who enter your store in the guise of gentlemen, as your friends and customers, with falsehoods on their lips, and with the criminal intent of getting possession of your goods, it is hard indeed to guard. The petty thief, who, from hunger steals a loaf of bread, or, from some other motive, which might mitigate his crime, commits a minor offence, and is sent without ceremony to prison, sinks into utter insignificance standing beside this class of polished felons. You gentlemen, have it in your power, in a great measure, to put a stop to this species of crime ; at the same time, you should not allow our citizens to use your body as an engine of oppression for the collection of their debts.

You are required, gentlemen, to hold your sessions during the sittings of this Court, which sitting I mean to prolong, in order that the calendar of crime in this City may be reduced, or finally disposed of.

Your inquiries must be limited to this county ; exceptions, however, to this rule have been created by Statute : such as offences committed on board of any vessel navigating the waters of any river, lake, or canal of our State, an indictment may be found in any county through which such vessel shall be navigated in the course of the same voyage. Also, where an offence is committed on the boundary of two or more counties, an indictment can be found in either of those counties. There are other exceptions to this rule, which the learned District Attorney will point out and explain.

Not more than twenty-three, nor less than sixteen persons can be sworn upon the Grand Jury ; no indictment can be found without the concurrence of twelve of your body, and when found, your foreman shall certify in writing the fact ; no indictment found against persons for felony, who are not in actual custody, shall be open to the inspection of any person except the learned District Attorney, until the defendants shall have been arrested. It is a misdemeanor for a Grand Juror, Constable, District Attorney, Clerk or Judge of any Court to disclose the fact of such an indictment having been found until the defendant in such indictment shall have been arrested.

You shall appoint one of your number to act as Clerk, to preserve the minutes of your proceedings, which minutes shall be delivered to the learned District Attorney, when so directed.

Your Foreman has the power to swear or affirm all witnesses appearing before you ; and also power to excuse any of you from attendance.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to say that the least considerable man amongst us has an interest in the laws equal to the highest official, and the richest in the land, and is equally called upon to make generous contributions of his time in support of these institutions, whether it be in the Grand Jury room, or in other branches of our voluntary system of government. It is a common cause, in which we are all interested—in which we should all be engaged ; and he who shuns such duty is no friend to the interests of our City. Let us, therefore, in our appropriate spheres, act in concert with each other, and in the performance of our separate duties unite in one common aim, to wit : "A good Government for our City, and the wholesome administration of her laws," and rest assured the wrongs that a desperate few have heaped upon our citizens shall be amply and speedily repaired.

With these remarks, gentlemen, you will please retire.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up :

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Charles Neal, John Nolan, Charles Tracey, William Grovier.
For Mayhem—James McConnell.
For False Pretences—Patrick Duffy.
For Forgery—Charles F. Hoffman.
For Robbery—William Fergerson, Charles Ackerson.
For Burglary—George Abrams, *alias* Gunion.
For Grand Larceny—Thomas Fleming, William H. Lazelle, John Daly, Jr., Louis Prager, Francis Morris, Manuel Hermandez.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF JOHN MCGUIRE FOR MURDER, STILL ON.

In this Court yesterday, before Justice Leonard, the District Attorney moved on the trial of John McGuire, a young man about 21 years of age, for the murder of William P. Green, on the 24th of October last. Hon. Theodore R. Westbrook and Mr. Spencer conducted the defence.

Mr. H. W. Allen opened for the people in a brief statement of the facts to be proved, and called the first witness,

Mary White, who testified that on the 24th of October last, she was barmaid at the premises No. 275 Water-street. At about 9¼ o'clock in the evening, the prisoner came to the bar with a friend ; Mr. John Green was the proprietor of the bar ; the prisoner, after having been in the place a short time, attempted to go behind the bar, and was ordered out by the witness, and also by a male attendant, John Fogherty, whom she called ; prisoner refused, but was put on the other side of the bar by Fogherty ; he then began to meddle with the mirror and other articles in the room, and refused to let them alone, when ordered.

[At this point the Grand Jury came in with a batch of indictments, and were discharged, as they reported that there was no further business before them. The Court thanked the jurors for the punctuality of their attendance, and the industry with which they had attended to the business brought before them.]

Witness then proceeded : Fogherty came in and told the prisoner to leave the mirror ; as he refused, Fogherty took hold of his collar, and told him he had better go out, whereupon he walked out, and then, on the sidewalk, commenced cursing and swearing, and generally abusing Fogherty ; he then attempted to enter the saloon again, but was prevented by Fogherty, who knocked his hat off, burning at the same time his own hand against prisoner's cigar ; prisoner then went a little way from the door and drew a knife ; he then went to the middle of the street and commenced brandishing the weapon, cursing and swearing all the time ; witness then went into the saloon, and told the deceased, William P. Green, that the prisoner had a knife in his hand ; Green then walked out, and going down the street as far as where the prisoner was, came back, followed by the prisoner, who stood opposite the door, in the middle of the street, when Green entered ; the prisoner continued cursing and threatening, and Green went out and told him if he didn't go away or keep quiet, he would hit him ; the two were only a step or two apart at this time ; prisoner then thrust the knife into the left side of the deceased, and ran away ; Green came into the house and said he was stabbed. When Fogherty had put the prisoner out, no blows were struck, and no violence used. Green had taken no part in this fray, and, indeed, had done nothing at all on the occasion, but go out into the street to see if the prisoner had a knife.

On cross-examination witness stated that there was a dwelling connected with the saloon, and that several girls lived there. There was a dance in the house every evening, which closed after twelve o'clock. The District Attorney at this point admitted that the other girls in the house were prostitutes, but not the witness herself, and also that the house was a house of prostitution. Counsel for defence here remarked of the witness, "she is a chaste being ;" for which he was reprimanded by the Court, who remarked that its duty was to protect witnesses from any such abuse. Witness then denied that she ever received male company, or gained her living by any other means than that of tending bar.

Dr. Bouton, connected with the Coroner's office, next testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination of deceased ; the wound was about two inches long externally ; it severed the intestines, and reached the spinal column ; bleeding at the wound was the cause of death.

John McAllister next testified that on the night of the murder he saw the prisoner and another man come out of Green's saloon ; Mrs. Green and another woman came out, and said McGuire wasn't half so drunk as he pretended ; Fogherty then had a scuffle with prisoner, whose hat fell off ; Fogherty said it was better for him to go home ; prisoner's comrade also called him to go home ; prisoner then drew a knife about seven or eight inches in length ; brandishing this, he went into the middle of the street, and shouted that he could "rip right through any son of a —— that would come out of Green's" ; deceased then came out with his hands in his pockets, and having on no coat or vest, told the prisoner to go away, and make no more noise about the place ; whereupon, McGuire thrust his knife into the side of Green, who shouted murder, and the prisoner then ran away ; deceased held his hand to his side, and crawled into the door ; it was a bright, moonlight night, and about a quarter past nine o'clock ; subsequently to the affray, the witness saw blood on the prisoner's face at the station-house ; the blood came from the cuts which the prisoner's knife had made on his own hand ; at the station-house the prisoner said he had been struck in the face.

John Grey next testified that he kept a porter-house two doors from Green's saloon ; on the night of the murder he saw the prisoner in the street, with a knife in his hand, shouting, "Come out, Green"—brandishing the knife, and exclaiming, "See how it shines ; you daren't come out ; you are as green as a cabbage ; if you come out, I'll put the whole length of this into you," pointing at his knife ; the deceased was standing by the witness' door ; he then walked up to the saloon of his brother, on the sidewalk, followed by the prisoner, in the middle of the street, still brandishing the knife and uttering threats ; Green then came out and ordered McGuire to go away ; McGuire, however, did not obey, but walked toward deceased and stabbed him ; Green then fell forward, and put his hands on his side, and walked with difficulty into his brother's saloon ; prisoner then turned and ran away, and thrust his knife at two or three persons who tried to stop him ; when Green was stabbed no blows were struck ; Green had nothing in his hand.

James Donnelly next testified that he was at the saloon of the last witness on the night of the murder. He described the fray precisely as the previous witness had done.

John Fogherty, next called, corroborated the testimony given by the first witness, Mary White, in all essential particulars.

Officer George L. Simonson next testified that he had arrested the prisoner and taken the knife from him. Prisoner was taken first to the Station-house, and then to the presence of the deceased, who identified him as the person who had stabbed him ; when the prisoner was taken to the Station house he was in a disorderly condition, and made great disturbance.

The prosecution rested here, first producing, however, the knife, which was identified by the officer as the one taken from the prisoner, who admitted in Court that it was his.

Mr. Spencer then opened for the defence in a brief statement to the Jury. He hoped to be able to prove that the prisoner had been assailed, and in danger of his life, and that he had killed Green in self-defence, or at any rate while smarting under recent wrongs.

Several witnesses were then called, but testified to nothing concerning the affray itself. They stated that the prisoner was wounded as if by a blow from a club on the head, and also spoke disparagingly of the character of Grey, one of the witnesses for the people, and of the house which he kept. Certificate of the prisoner's good character was also put in evidence.

The hour was now late, and further hearing of the case was postponed till this morning, when counsel on both sides will sum up.

PRESENTMENT OF THE COMMON COUNCIL BY THE GRAND JURY.

At the opening of the present term Judge Leonard, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called their attention to the inadequacy of accommodations provided for transacting the business of the Courts in this City, and directed them to make investigations, and determine, if possible, on whom the responsibility for this state of things rested. In accordance with that direction the Jury, before being discharged, presented the following communication to the Court :

The Grand Jury would state that they have carefully considered that portion of your charge relating to the Court rooms. That they have tried to obtain all the information they could, and they would most respectfully report that in their opinion the Common Council have been most hasty in authorizing the recent changes of the occupancy of the Court rooms, and have acted without a proper consideration of the wants of the community. That in the opinion of this Grand Jury, that order should be immediately rescinded, and the Courts reinstated in their former position. They would also state, however, that the said evil cannot be entirely removed, from the utter inadequacy of the present building to accommodate the growing business of the Courts, and that great censure should be cast upon those members of the Common Council who withhold from the Board of Supervisors the property on the north side of the Park, which would be ample, and which, in fact, seems to be the only immediately available site.

Both the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors seem to be perfectly satisfied of the great necessity for further Court accommodation, and yet owing to the want of unanimity that exists between the two Boards nothing is done.

They would recommend the immediate passage by the Common Council of a resolution granting the aforesaid property to the Board of Supervisors for the purposes above specified, and that the Board of Supervisors be requested to proceed as soon as practicable with the work, under the act of the Legislature, authorizing the same, and for which $100,000 was appropriated.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when after concluding the trial now on, the following case will be taken up :

CALENDAR.

For Murder—Alfred Buchanan.

The Church of the Puritans and its Trustees—Motion for a Commission to Scotland to Examine Dr. Cheever.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. C. R. Harvey et al. vs. *Henry A. Hurtt et al.*—This is another proceeding in this familiar case, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, brought by the anti-Cheever party, to test the right of the disciples of the pastor to the office of Trustees of the Church.

The matter now came up on an application on behalf of the Cheever party for a commission to Aberdeen, Scotland, for the purpose of examining Dr. Cheever concerning the matters in controversy. A Commissioner was also asked to the State of Illinois, for the examination of one George P. Edgar in relation to the same matter, and a stay of proceedings applied for in the meantime. The claimants opposed the motion for a commission on the ground, first, that as both the parties proposed to be examined were residents of this State the Court had no power to issue a commission, except to non-residents. This was a technical objection. Secondly, this was an extraordinary case, and one which the laws of the State required to be summarily determined. The term of the office was fast expiring, and it would be unjust to grant a stay of proceedings. Besides, the application had not set forth any particular fact it was expected would be proven by the testimony of the absentees.

The Court reserved decision.

Edward Gilbert for motion. Elial F. Hall opposed.

The Tomlinson Claim—Argument of the Case on Appeal.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Brady, Daly and Hilton.

Theodore E. Tomlinson vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This case now comes up on appeal from the report of George W. Stevens and James S. Sluyter, to whom the case was referred.

The action was brought by the plaintiff, who was formerly Corporation Attorney, for legal services rendered to the Almshouse Department, in prosecuting certain suits for the benefit of said Department, for which services the plaintiff alleges that there is justly due to him the sum of $32,000.

The Referees reported that the plaintiff was entitled to the sum of $30,979 42.

It is now argued, on behalf of the City, that the services for which the plaintiff seeks compensation were part of the duties imposed on the plaintiff by the ordinances prescribing his duties at the time of his original appointment.

If the services claimed for, were neither part of the duties incumbent upon the plaintiff, as the Corporation's law-officer, prior to May 8, 1848, nor of the duties imposed by ordinance of the latter date, the plaintiff, in order to recover, (at least so far as relates to the cases in which the City is not a party,) should have shown a state of facts which would bring the act of those who employed the plaintiff within the scope of their authority, as agents of the City, to subject the City to the expense of the prosecutions.

The Court reserved its decision. The case has formerly been fully stated in the Times

Wm. M. Evarts, Tomlinson and Brigham for plaintiffs ; H. H. Anderson and Moses Ely for the defendants.

The Twelfth Ward School Case—Tribulations of a Schoolmistress.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Laura H. Guldersleeve vs. *The Board of Education.*—The plaintiff in this case, as will be remembered from the frequent statements of her action, brought suit to recover an alleged balance of salary for services rendered as Principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No 37, located in Yorkville.

On the 30th of August, 1858, the Ward Trustees dismissed the plaintiff from her position, but she refusing to recognize their authority, persisted in her attendance from day to day until the November following. At that time, John Vance, Esq , one of the editors of the New-York *Sun*, and one of the Trustees of the Ward, instituted proceedings, to eject the plaintiff as a trespasser.

This action was then brought for salary thus earned and was referred to Livingston Livingston, Esq , to hear and determine the facts in the case. The Referee dismissed the complaint, and the plaintiff appealed from the order confirming his report, to the General term of the Court, where it was now argued. The Court reserved decision, but remarked that it was doubtful whether the plaintiff had a cause of action against the Board of Education.

The plaintiff also brought an action of libel against Mr. Vance for statements and publications in the *Sun*, in respect to her removal. That action resulted in favor of the defendant.

C. M. Northrup, for plaintiff ; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

Result of the Indian Root Pill Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

George W. Comstock vs. *Andrew J. White et al.*—The particulars of this case were given in the Times of Jan. 22. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff having been closed, the counsel for the defendants moved for a non-suit, on the grounds :

First—That the sale claimed by the plaintiff to have been made to him of the assets of A. J. White & Co., was void by the statute of frauds, because it was conceded that there was no memorandum in writing, nor any fact of the purchase money having been paid, and there was no proof of any delivery of any part of the property to satisfy the statute.

Second—That Moore was, in fact, a partner, and did not join in the sale.

Third—That the plaintiff had not proved the identity of any of the property he claimed, so that the jury could render a verdict for its return, this being an action for replevin. The motion was argued at some length by the counsel of the respective parties, after which, the Court granted the motion of non-suit upon the first point presented, but gave plaintiff thirty days in which to make a case and exceptions.

J. D. and T. D. Sherwood, W. H. L. Barnes and J. T. Brady, for plaintiffs ; Anthony R. Dyett for defendants.

The Plymouth Church Assault.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarty.

Stevens vs. *Bowen.*—The plaintiff was ejected from Henry Ward Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, and brings this action to recover damages for injuries sustained thereby. The case was set down for trial today. The defendant is a prominent member of this church.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Barnard, J.—*Terry et al.* vs. *O'Conor.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to hear and determine.

Terry et al. vs. *Thame*—A like reference.

Bunn et al. vs. *Marshall.*—Referred to Saml. Jones, Esq , to hear and determine.

Duffy et al. vs. *Goffney et al.*—An affidavit must be furnished that there have been no exceptions fixed to the report.

Cotton vs. *Cotton.*—Not sufficient proof that first husband was living at the time of the second marriage. Decree denied.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Towne vs. *Beares.*—Case resettled.

Police Reports.

VISITING ONCE TOO OFTEN.

On the 20th of December last, in the night time, the house of Mr. Philip Sink, No. 440 Third-avenue, was broken into, and the burglars carried away $23 worth of clothing, belonging to Paulina Behll, the servant girl. While the burglars were ransacking the building Paulina discovered them and attempted to secure their apprehension, but they turned upon her and stabbed her in the head with a cold chisel, after which they escaped. On Wednesday night the same rogues made another attempt to break into the premises. Officers Rooney and Clark, of the Twenty-first Ward, found one of them upon the roof of a stable adjoining Mr. Sink's house, and the other was in the yard below. At sight of the officers they tried to escape, but were not successful, and a quantity of burglar's tools were found upon them. The prisoners names are Charles Wentworth and James Robinson, and both were identified by Paulina Behll as the individuals who had assaulted her and stolen her clothes. Justice Connolly committed the burglars for trial.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and plain sewing. Has the best of references, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 142 West 10th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and laundress ; is a good seamstress, and understands taking care of children ; good references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her former employer, No. 96 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waiter ; can do fine sewing ; wages not so much an object as a good steady place ; good reference given. Inquire, or address a note to Mrs. SHEPHERD, No. 19 Carroll-st., between Hamilton-av. and Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER, &c.—A neat English girl, 19 years old, who has lived out at service in England for eight years, would like a situation as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress ; understands all kinds of work. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, a situation in a private family ; understands the French and American styles of cooking pastry, soups and jellies ; wages $10. Also, a competent waitress and parlormaid ; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook ; understands jellies, soups and game ; is a first-class meat and pastry cook ; no objection to a first-class boarding-house ; best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., 3d floor, back room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A NICE, TIDY AND PERFECTLY temperate woman wants a situation in a good family ; she is a first class cook, and understands her business in all its branches, and has excellent references from the best families in this City. Apply at 294 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman ; is a first-class cook ; no objection to the country. First class City reference. Apply at No. 357 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron ; can make good bread and biscuit ; understands milk and butter. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl in a private family as a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, to do general housework in a private family ; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer ; is willing to make herself generally useful ; the best City reference can be given, Call at No. 102 Mulberry-st., one door from Canal.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable, Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or go as laundress. Can be seen at No. 301 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—A NEAT, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, with first-rate City references, wants a situation in City or country, at moderate wages ; is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework well. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do the housework of a small family ; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer ; can come well recommended Call at No. 30 Liberty-st., opposite the Union Hotel, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, to do general housework ; has good City reference. Apply at No. 406 3d-avenue, between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, as first class laundress, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A VERY tidy, respectable woman with three and a half years' reference from a highly respectable family, (her last place), wishes a situation as nurse, or could take a chambermaid and waiter's or laundress' place ; understands fluting. Call at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged English woman as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a sick lady. Good reference from her present situation, at No. 102 East Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse, or is willing to take a child home to her own residence. Good reference given. Inquire for Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 318 Rivington-st., second floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant married young woman ; has a fresh breast of milk ; best of City reference ; no objection to the country. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable English girl, as waitress or seamstress in a private family. No objection to going a short distance in the country. Is a good operator on a sewing machine. Good City reference. Please call or address, for two days, at No. 22 Hester-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America ; is a most thorough groom and steady driver ; is a Scotchman ; is not afraid of hard work ; has the best of City reference Call or address No. 654 Broadway ; or a note addressed D. M , Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman ; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J, C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady young man ; is a good groom, and a very careful driver ; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and grape-vines. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, this week, or No. 262 East 14th-st., care of W. Smith.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st , Room No. 3.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Address, for two days, D. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL COLORED MAN.—A COLORED young man wishes a situation in City or country ; is an excellent waiter, a good driver and an excellent manager of horses ; will make himself useful and agreeable about the house ; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and capable man, who perfectly understands his business ; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address B. C., for two days.

AS HEAD WAITER OR BUTLER.—PERmanent situation wanted by a steady man, with 14 years' experience, in a hotel, first-class boarding-house, or private family ; is a good carver, &c ; has excellent City recommendations. Address B. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO GENTLEMEN OF WEALTH AND TRUSTEES.—The advertiser, upwards of 30 years of age, having had a finished collegiate and legal education, and eight years of active business experience in this City, wishes the agency of a large estate in this City or Brooklyn. References of highest respectability. Address AGENT, Post-office, Box No. 718, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a few single persons, can have very pleasant rooms and board in a first-class house, pleasantly and conveniently located. Good reference required. Apply at No. 145 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 26th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 166 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st.; house with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or single persons, at reasonable prices, at No. 67 West 38th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders. For particulars apply at No. 113 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE private family can accommodate one or two single gentleman with board. Apply at No. 28 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st.

ECONOMY WITH GENTILITY.—TO LET, to an acceptable, quiet gentleman, of unpretentious refinement, a small, pleasant, furnished front room, with freedom of the family parlor, in a very genteel house in Williamsburgh, ten to fifteen minutes from the ferry, for 70 cents per week ; a larger room for $1 10. Address, for two days, C. W. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent a parlor and two bedrooms, with or without meals ; rooms contain hot and cold water House new and near Broadway ; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house East of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes partial board in a private family, where a good table and the comforts of a home may be found ; satisfactory references. Address, with particulars, O. Z., Box No. 798 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO BROTHERS, IN A private family or small boarding-house ; location between 8th and 14th sts. ; east side preferred : terms must be moderate. Address R. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

ROOMS CAN BE HAD AT A MODERATE price, with or without board, at No. 38 University-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced ; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth ; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion ; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Drawing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS !

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE !

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID AND NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes ; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,

For chapped hands and lips ; requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin ; cures in a few hours, and makes the skin delicately soft and white. Observe, the color is "yellow," and the name—"CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE."

By mail 25 cents. TADMAN & CO , No. 268 4th-av. and No. 81 Bleecker-st.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Depôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE-YARD.—MARBLE MANTELS, PLAIN and carved ; Marble Monuments and Tombstones, Marble Counters, Marble in slabs, Marble in the rough ; some very choice Statuary Veins of Italian, Lisbon, Sienna and Egyptian Marble. To which the inspection of the public and dealers is invited. Also, the lease of the premises, buildings and fixtures for sale. G. R. CHOLWELL, assignee of E. B. Price, corner of 27th-st. and Broadway.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

GUNS.—EIGHTEEN CASES OF GUNS, MANUFACtured by Tipping & Lawden of Birmingham just received and for sale by W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S—THE VERY BEST KID Gloves (none better) in this City. We have just received an assortment of all colors and sizes, price 63 cents. No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

PARTIES SUPPLIED WITH SUPERIOR ICE-CREAM in forms, at three shillings per quart ; sent to any part of the City free of expense. J. TABER, No. 243 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS OF age, to work in an office to learn the business. Address by letter, giving name and residence, J. B. M. *Tribune* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PERFECT COOK—A person knowing the French style of cooking, of middle age, preferred, with good City references. Call, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 142 Lexington-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED American woman to take care of one child. Apply, with references, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 118 Waverly-place.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED—A second-hand small cylinder Press, bed 31x46 or 50, and one second-hand Washington Hand-Press, platen 24x39 or 25x39.

FOR SALE—Tools for a Stereotype Foundry ; two small Printing Presses, also Printing Materials of description, at the lowest price for cash or credit, at CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Amalgamation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own ; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache ?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied ; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache* ; of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache* ; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting ; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither ; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och ! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache ?

Mrs. Jones—Gone ! Doctor, all gone ; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills ; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

Over-excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach, which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Facts worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small-Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache ? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food ? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache !
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache !
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache !

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented ; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS !

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar-st., New-Yo

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF A FURNITURE DEALER.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the entire balance of the stock of furniture of a dealer, removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood, walnut, and mahogany parlor suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, centre-tables, etageres, sideboards, corner-stands, sofas, easy-chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of very superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of J. B. TEFFT, Assignee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the tenements and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS STORES AND Lots on 3d and 6th avs., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The first-class 4-story brown-stone front store and lots, southwest corner 6th-av. and 44th-st., 25 5x75 feet—store covers entire lot.

Also six first-class 4-story brown-stone front stores and lots, fronting on 6th-av. and adjoining the above—buildings, each 25x65 feet; lots, each 25x75 feet. The above are just finishing in the best manner by day's work and have all the modern improvements.

THIRD-AVENUE.—First-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 46th-st.; lot, 25.6x75; building, 25.5x60.

Also, first-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, east side of 3d av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 47th st.; lot, 25x95; building, 25x60.

Also, first-class 5-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner of 3d av. and 39th-st.; lot, 24.8¼x 100; building, 24.8¾x50.

Also, the two-story building and lot, east side 3d-av. 25 feet south of 39th-st.; lot, 40x75 feet; building, 40x55 feet.

The above are built in the best manner by day's work, with all the modern improvements.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The premises can be viewed at any time.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's office.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a large collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, French, American and Flemish schools. In this collection may be found the works of Gignoux, Van Beest, Notterman, Post, Armfield, Vernet, Van Sevordonck, Barnes, T. A. Richards, Kekking, Weigall, Carpendale, Rondel, Ruggles, Forrester, Van Hoen, Van Kuik, Blondell, Ropes, Michand, Williamson, Bourne, Otto, Sommers, Dunand, Beese, Malbranch, Buyham and others, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair of horses, bay and gray, 15¼ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind, and believed to be perfectly sound, with the exception of a spot on one eye of the grey; can trot a mile in about three minutes together. Also, a Dusenbury & Van Duser wagon, shifting top, nearly new, with pole and shafts, and a double set of harness, made by Dunscombe, in first-rate order. Also, a splendid pair of road blankets and a Portland sleigh, in complete order, with pole and shafts. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for them.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY WITH WATER RIGHT.—Attention is called to the sale of a large tract of property on Avenue B, 19th and 20th sts., with water right, to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. S. Emmet, Esq., Referee. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, beds, bedding, &c., also, a large lot of second hand plated ware, best English plate on German silver; also, a number of oil-paintings, prints, engravings, &c. Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW, TWO AND THREE story and sub-cellar brick houses, on 78th-st., west of 3d av.; have most of the modern improvements, gas, range, bath, &c., at prices from $4 000 to $5,000; a very desirable opportunity for families to procure a house of their own, as they will be sold on accommodating terms to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN TURNER, 86th-st., one door west of 3d-av.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS brown stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000 with ten to twenty acres land, good buildings, near the dépôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-Office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 35th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL, GENTEEL COTTAGE, OR a two-story house, within easy access of any of the Brooklyn ferries. State full particulars, to save time; rent payable in advance. Address Box No. 1,959 Post-office, New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping-rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large, commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

TO LET.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 Times Office.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—PARLOR, dining-room, bedroom, kitchen and washroom, on first floor; three bedrooms on second floor; gas and Ridgewood water in the house. Apply on the premises, corner Hamilton-st. and Gates-av., between Washington and Clinton avs., or of J. KIRBY, next house.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owner—a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE to let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FARMS.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

By TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption. Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861. ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY.
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President. ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

WANTED—$10,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

$1,500 WANTED—FOR EIGHT MONTHS, ON stock. If required, a mortgage given as additional security. Address A. P., Box 107 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 150 Canal st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates. JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the nett profits of the last six months payable on demand. New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859 and which was renewed on the 31st day of December 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES, THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of MASON, MENSING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Messrs CHARLES J. & WILLIAM MASONS are alone authorized to receive and settle all the outstanding debts of the heretofore existing firm of MASON, MENSING & CO, in the United States.

And JOHN D. A. MENSING is alone authorized to settle and receive all the outstanding debts in Europe.

WILLIAM MASON,
J. D. A. MENSING,
CHARLES J. MASON.

Dated New-York, this 23d day of January, 1861.

Witness. JACQUES SCHIEB, ROBERT CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SCOW or old vessel of about 60 tons capacity; also an engine and boiler of about 5 horse power. Apply to L. HAYDEN, No. 108 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $6 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 188 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Museum.)

DR. WARD'S FEMALE BENEFACTOR, the greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and consequent disorders. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering can consult Dr. Ward in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and incontinence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMBROSE SNOW and JOSEPH S. BURGESS against THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, DANIEL BURNS, HORACE J. MOODY and JACOB R. TELFAIR.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1860.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 17, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

ja18-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York ss.—JOHN H. POWER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HOLBROOK, Hiram Westbrook and Eunice Ann his wife, Silas H. Buttrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and EUNICE ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 129 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 20, 1860. JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiff's Att'y.,

d21-law6wF* No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, Broome County, New-York. Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, on the 16th day of January, 1861, in an action wherein WILLIAM TOWNSEND and others are plaintiffs and NELSON SMITH and JONAH J. MILLARD, Administrators, &c., and others are defendants: Notice is hereby given that all the creditors of GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, in the County of Broome, are to come in and prove their debts, and claim their respective proportion of the assets of the said estate, before me, at my office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefits of the said decree. SAMUEL JONES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1851.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,

Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law 6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to purchase, at a low price, for his own use, a thoroughly-built, four-story, high-stoop house, with handsome brown-stone front, not less than 22 feet wide, and with the modern improvements. Location between 34th and 42d sts., Sixth and Park avenues. Wishes to take possession either May 1, or Oct. 1. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 180 Times Office, giving full description and price.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to lease a first-class house for three or five years from February or May next. Must be high-stoop, three rooms deep. Location on or near Madison-av. Address, stating amount of rent and full particulars, Box No. 3,473 Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—Must be modern built, and with from two to five acres of improved grounds within an hour's ride of this City. Address B. H., Box No. 1,317 New-York Post-office, stating price and full particulars.

ROOMS WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR PARTLY furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable part of Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife. Address J. O., No. 31 Park-row.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, THE PIONEER preacher of the West, will deliver his last lecture in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock. This is the last opportunity of hearing this celebrated backwoods preacher lecture previous to his departure West.

REV. WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, will preach a sermon before the St. Luke's Hospital Association of the Church of the Ascension, in that Church corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C. $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $26 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of freight by the above line will be advanced.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

R. R. CUYLER, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MOUNT VERNON, TUESDAY, Jan. 29.
HUNTSVILLE, THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed.

Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier No. 37 North River. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.,
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 37 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25,

Last night of Mercadante's

IL GIURAMENTO.

COLSON, PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI, FERRI.

Director and Conductor, Sig. MUZIO.

Signorina ELENA will shortly make her debût.

In active rehearsal—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Next opera night on TUESDAY. Second appearance of Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26,
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
DEBUT OF THE NEW PRIMA DONNA,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,

On which occasion will be produced Donizetti's Grand Opera.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY
in her great rôle as Lucia.

Sig. STEFFANI (his first appearance) as......Egardo.
Sig. FERRI.........Ashton | Sig. COLLETTI....Rymond
Director and Conductor, Sig. MUZIO.

Third opera night MONDAY, Jan. 28.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHN S. RAREY'S

Second Exhibition of HORSE-TAMING in Brooklyn will be given in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, Montague st., FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1861, at 7½ o'clock.

This lecture will be practically illustrated by the introduction and subjugation of the most vicious horses which can be produced.

No more tickets will be sold than the capacity of the house will warrant.

The sale of tickets for Mr. RAREY'S second lecture in Brooklyn will be continued THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Box-office of the Academy.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GRAND SUCCESS!!
GRAND SUCCESS!!
NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!!
in Five Acts.
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Translated and adapted from the French expressly for this Theatre.

THE CAST

Includes the names of the following artistes: Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Parseloe, Mrs Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Walcot &c., &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........A. W. JACKSON.

THIRD NIGHT,
THIRD NIGHT
OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

Who will appear THIS EVENING, (Friday,) in his great rôle of

RICHARD III.,

Received on its last performance with such

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

On SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S

Fourth appearance, when he will perform in one of his GREAT IMPERSONATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon..........Sole Lessee and Manager.

FIFTY-EIGHTH NIGHT
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, by general request,

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

DAMON..........Mr. EDWIN FORREST

TO-MORROW EVENING,
BENEFIT OF PROF. ANDERSON,

And last representation of ROB ROY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Mr. JOHN. S. RAREY

Will give an extra lecture on HORSE TAMING.

THE ZOUAVES OF THE CRIMEA

Will reappear in a new Military Drama on Tuesday Evening next.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1861,

The performances will commence with

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

To be succeeded by

A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
Concluding with WALLACE.

UNION! UNION! UNION!

BY SPECIAL INVITATION,
GEO. VANDENHOFF

will recite his original Poem for the Union.

"LIFE, MEN. MANNERS, MODES, MEASURES,"
On TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst.,
AT
HOPE CHAPEL.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Messrs. Appletons' and W. Crowen's book-stores.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

No. 585 Broadway.

SAMEDI, 26 Janvier, 1861.

LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

Pieré aquatique à grand spectacle en cinq actes, mêlée de chants et de danses de M. M. Thierry and Dupeaty.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 31.

THE STRONGEST BOND OF UNION

EVER YET INVENTED.

NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH,

BUT ALSO

BETWEEN YOUTH AND OLD AGE.

READ FOR YOURSELVES.

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used, and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it, and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors.

No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1861.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE OF THE GREAT
SCRIPTURE HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,

Which will be produced each Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and each Evening, at 7½, with all its gorgeous scenery, and splendid costumes and appointments. The engagement of other Dramatic Novelties forbid its continuance beyond this week.

LAST WEEK OF THOSE WILD AFRICAN SAVAGES, living specimens of the human race, never before seen here, viz: A KAFFIR, FINGO, ZOOLOO, HOTTENTOT, and BUSHMAN. They will be seen at all hours, as will also the wonderful living

WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY?
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES,
LIGHTNING CACULATOR,
HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA,

and 850,000 CURIOSITIES, from every part of the world. The DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER appears at each performance in her dual song.

Admission 25 cents; Children under ten years, 15 cts. Parquet, 15 cts. extra; Children under ten, 10 cts. extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SIXTY-ONE NIGHTS.
EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLESQUE,
the
SEVEN SISTERS,
THIS EVENING,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

This highly successful piece will be presented with

THREE NEW SCENES,
With the
GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LET NO ONE FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

FIVE LECTURES ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.—Dr. SOLGER will deliver the above course on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, commencing on Monday next, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the hall of the Historical Society. Lecture 1. *European and American Commerce.* 2. *Louis Napoleon and Nicholas.* 3. *Louis Napoleon and Caveur.* 4. *Louis Napoleon and Garibaldi.* 5. *Louis Napoleon and Syria.* Course tickets, $1. Single admission, 25 cents. Gentlemen's course tickets $1, not two, as advertised on circulars. Sold at the principal book and music stores.

UP-TOWN LECTURES.—THE THIRD LECTURE of this course will be delivered by GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th st. Subject: *The Policy of Honesty.* Admission, 25 cents.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb 14, 1861.

Tickets $2, admitting gentleman and ladies, to be had at principal music stores and hotels.

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT

BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 108 Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 Times Office, New-York.

TEACHERS

AN ENGLISH MIDDLE-AGED LADY, highly educated, is desirous to add to the number of her pupils by giving instruction at their residences, in English, French and music. Apply for further information to W. HAWKHURST, Townsend-st. Office No. 42 Pine-st.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TEACH FROM 8½ to 11½ A. M., daily, in a private family, at a salary of $10 per week, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and the ordinary English branches. Address SUBSCRIBER, Box No. 163 Times Office.

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady, who can offer the highest references desires a reengagement. Her qualifications are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing. Address P. S. A., Box No. 147 Times Office.

A LADY, HAVING SOME HOURS OF THE day disengaged, wishes to give lessons in music, or the usual branches of English education, with French. Address J. S. B., Box No. 154 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY, TEACHER OF French, forming a class at her own residence, up-town, desires a few young lady pupils; terms, $5 for twenty-four lessons; hours, 1½ P. M. every day, except Saturday; references given. Address "INSTRUCTRESS," Box No. 133 Times Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS—RECOMMENDED by the Medical Faculty for the cure of Dyspepsia and Constipation.

ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., Sole Manufacturer.

AGENCIES.

ISAAC GEERY, New-York Hotel, and No. 203 Canal-st., New-York.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.
W. H. JACKSON & CO., 5th-av. Hotel, and No. 320 6th-av., New-York.
ACKER, MERRALL & CO., corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway, New-York.
LEWIS & WOODRUFF, No. 443 East Houston-st., corner of Cannon, New-York.
FRANCIS C. WHITE, Bakery No. 373 4th-av.; also, corner of Broadway and East 29th-st., New-York.
H. B. KIRK, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.
W. S. CORWIN & CO., Nos. 639 and 900 Broadway, New-York.
B. V. R. CORWIN, No. 811 Broadway and No. 699 6th-av., New-York.
J. Z. P. SMITH, Brooklyn Homœopathic Pharmacy, No. 54 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—HAVING SECURED A PATENT for my invention of printing from engraved plates, I desire the assistance of a capitalist. The special object is the printing of music by an entirely new process. The trade in that branch of business has very largely increased for the past five years, and is still increasing. By my process a superior article is manufactured, and a four-fold power of production gained, at more than 75 per cent. reduction in the cost of materials. The advantages, consequently, are very great over the system which is now, and has been in operation for the past thirty years. Address W. H. OAKES, care of C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway. References of the highest character will be required and given.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE coal oil cheaper than ever. I want to meet again those two gentlemen from Brooklyn; one is a Pennsylvania German. F. H. PAPPEY, Chemist, No. 532 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A COAL-OIL MANUFACTORY IN complete order; every facility for the successful prosecution of the business. Inquire of S. B. JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 cash capital. No others need apply. Address B. H., Box No. 173 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A BUTTER AND CHEESE STORE situated on 6th-av. Inquire at No. 234 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGE, &c.—The advertiser will exchange a well located piece of land in Iowa, free and clear, for a good pair of horses, carriage, harness, &c., or a pair of nice horses separate. Address Box No. 4,068 New-York Post-office.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—MADE BY ONE OF THE best makers; is nearly new, in perfect order, and in every way a superior article; will seat four persons comfortably; has pole only; cost $165; has been used six or eight times; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 54 Walker-st.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

rist, and then with shaking head, wrinkled face and clenched fist and voice of thunder said:

Rynders—Sir! I don't know you. But if you'll just come with me and ask Kerrigan that same question, in the same tone and manner, I'll give you $10.

Spectator—I'll go with pleasure.

Rynders—(Replacing the $10 in his pocket.) No, on the whole I won't go—I'm a friend of Kerrigan, and if you want to insult him, just try it on me—I'll meet you, morally, mentally or physically. Go on—ask your questions.

Spectator—Well, I will ask one question—are you in favor of secession?

Rynders—Yes, I am.

Spectator—That's all. (walked off.)

Rynders—(to the crowd)—Now that man's a superficial person. He don't want to know any more. He puts me in mind of a story they tell about St. Paul. It seems St. Paul was preaching to some church or other, and he said, in a very loud voice: "I can do all things." "I'll bet you $5 you can't," said some fellow in the audience. "Now don't you be so fast," replied Paul; "I can do all things, the grace of God assisting me." So I believe in secession, but I have reasons for it, though men like that one don't care for reasons; all they desire is facts. I don't know anything about Kerrigan's movements. He's a friend of mine, and I am of him. He's a plucky chap, and will stand right up to anything he says he will. He's got a guard, but what he's going to do with it I don't know. I don't believe he intends to fight anybody—but if he says he will, he won't be stopped. The day for compromise has passed. The difficulty cannot be healed. The North can't whip the South, and in my opinion won't try to do it. Talk about Greeley, why what can he do? Nobody cares a d—n for him. Phillips, as I said before, is crazy—he's no orator. Why, Yancey is as smart as a hundred of him.

Good-looking youth in a fur cap—Why, Captain, Phillips says more in six words than Yancey does in as many sentences.

Rynders—How old are you?

Youth—Twenty.

Rynders—I should think so. That accounts for your opinion. When you've got years on your head you won't talk so nonsensical as that. The latter-day is upon us,—we are hopelessly divided,—there is no chance of a renewal of friendly relations, and there is certainly in store for us trouble of soul and vexation of spirit. [Here some one asked, "How about that cock-fight, Captain?"] I don't know. I only wish I had been there. Cock-fighting is deuced good sport, and I should enjoy a little of it very much. Now I'll go. And he went.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Vice-President announced the names to fill the vacancies of the Committees.

Messrs. Simmons, Hunter, Bigler, Fessenden and Gwin were appointed the Committee on the Tariff.

Messrs. Crittenden and Bigler presented petitions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) the bill in relation to Red River Raft was taken up.

The bill gives the assent of Congress to the acts passed by the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, in regard to the removal of this raft, and allowing tolls to be collected to defray the expenses.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) spoke against the passage of the bill. He thought it unconstitutional and improper to give the assent of Congress in advance.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) thought the bill proper, and the only way to effect an improvement, and argued at considerable length in favor of the bill.

After a long discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked and was excused from service on the Special Committee, as his health would not permit additional labor.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) moved to postpone it, and take up his resolutions. He thought them of much more importance to the country than any railroad. He said he had heard something had been reported in the papers as having been said by him in secret session. He had never authorized such publication at all. He had heard he had been charged with advocating the doctrine of coercion. He did no such thing, but he did say that in his judgment the Congress of the United States had the power, and there might be cases where such power was applicable and ought to be exercised. If the District of Columbia should attempt to secede, nobody doubts the President would have the power to employ force if necessary, but he did also say that the present is no occasion for the application of the doctrine of coercion.

Mr. Crittenden's motion was disagreed to, and the Pacific Railroad bill taken up. Yeas 20; Nays 26, Messrs. Gwin and Latham voting with the Republicans against the postponement of the Railroad bill.

Several more names were added to the corporators.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the name of Wm. Harding, and insert the name of Wm. Reed.

A discussion ensued between Mr. Lane and Mr. Baker, of Oregon, (Rep.,) in regard to the merits of Mr. Harding. Mr. Lane charging that he was dishonest, and Mr. Baker contending that he was as honest as himself, or his colleague.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) moved to insert after the provision that the rails and iron work be of American manufacture, the words, "provided they can be obtained as cheaply as imported rails, and of as good quality." Rejected.

More names were added to the corporators.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that no bonds and mortgages be issued except to the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that thirty per cent. of the bonds of the United States to be advanced shall be retained in the Treasury till the road is completed, and in case the road is not completed, the bonds shall be forfeited. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Messrs. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) Moore, of Kentucky, (Am.,) Stratton, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) and Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented the proceedings of public meetings in their respective States relative to the National crisis, and suggesting remedies.

The House resumed the consideration of the Post Route bill, and adopted the Senate's amendment making the postage on letters, to and from San Francisco, a uniform rate of ten cents, whether carried by steamer or overland.

The House considered the Senate's amendment, as Mr. Colfax proposed to modify it, authorizing proposals to be received till the first Monday in April, for the daily transportation of the entire Overland Mail service, to commence on the 1st July, for four years, from St. Louis or some other point connected with Eastern railways to San Francisco; the letter mail to be carried in twenty days, and documents, papers, &c., in thirty five; the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder; Salt Lake and Denver City to be supplied semi-weekly, without extra expense; the entire amount for the service not to exceed $800,000 per annum.

Mr. Colfax showed the advantages and economy of the plan proposed, remarking that if we desired the Pacific States to be faithful, Union-loving members of the Confederacy, we could not do better than give them what they have a right to demand, namely, a daily communication with the Atlantic coast. This would be more valuable than bands of iron or gold.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.,) desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. Colfax, before accepting it, wished to know whether Texas was going to remain in the Union.

Mr. Hamilton could only say as one of its own citizens he trusted she would. If Congress would treat her fairly as a member of the Confederacy, it would have the effect of keeping her in; and such treatment as was recently accorded by voting for the support of the mounted regiments, etc., would make it to her advantage to remain in the Union. If she withdraws she would have no right to the mail facilities at the expense of the Government. He offered an amendment, which Mr. Colfax accepted, to extend the existing contracts for Texas, so as to connect with the Butterfield route, provided it can be done for $80,000, and a semi-weekly connection with New-Orleans.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment directing the Postmaster-General to re-examine the causes of the discontinuance of certain inland routes since 1859, and restore such as can be restored with due regard to the public interest, &c.

During the debate, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment, saying he has to now borrow money at twelve per centum, and drafts to the amount of two or three millions are lying on the Secretary of the Treasury's table unpaid, for want of funds. The House has already passed a deficiency bill appropriating two millions, and, together with deficiencies additionally existing, the Treasury will require a provision of twenty-three millions by the 1st of July. After that time thirty millions more will have to be borrowed, even if our political troubles should pass away; and if war should come, he did not know how much. It was therefore idle, if not criminal, to increase our postal arrangements at present, when provision already exists for mail transportation to and from the Pacific.

Messrs. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) advocated the establishment of a daily overland mail to the Pacific, etc.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed it on similar grounds to those taken by Mr. Sherman.

No definite action was had.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty three.

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) as a member of that Committee, said he had entered on the duty with a desire to do whatever he could to give peace, and regretted that his efforts met with no proper response. The Committee were engaged five weeks, and at last produced a miserable abortion, which can claim no paternity. From the first day they sat to the last, the proceedings were a sham, and a mockery to the Southern men on the Committee. As it was constituted, none but the most sanguine could have hoped anything from it. If civil war should result, let the responsibility rest on the heads of those who refused to compromise. Arkansas is as conservative as any other State, but she will maintain her equality in the Union, or enjoy it out of the Union. As an evidence of the feeling in that State, he read a letter from a member of the Legislature, an intelligent and influential citizen, to show that a great reaction has taken place in Arkansas, and that the most conservative men have abandoned all hope. In answer to every appeal all the conservative Southern members on the Committee could get was, "Nothing inconsistent with the Chicago Platform." It appeared that John Brown was the martyr and hero of the Republican Party.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said the Chicago Platform expressly condemned John Brown's raid. As a member of that Committee, he had discharged his duty without reference to the Chicago Platform. As to the Republican Party sympathizing with that raid, everybody North and South knew it was an infamous libel on the Republican Party, and he was surprised that any gentleman, in this time of the country's peril, could give circulation to it. [Sensation.]

Mr. Rust would not appeal to Mr. Dunn, but to another member of the Committee, Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, to say whether he was willing to vote for any measure not in accordance with the Chicago Platform?

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) asked whether Mr. Dunn, as a member of that Committee, said he did not intend to give any vote which would amount to a repudiation of the Chicago Platform, or any portion of it?

Mr. Dunn—I did not.

Mr. Rust—With reference to the charge of "infamous libel" made use of the gentleman from Indiana, I hope is responsible for it. As this is a time of war, we must wage war, and I desire to know whether the gentleman announced to the House and the country that he was responsible for what he said. I want to know that. If he is for war, I am willing to accommodate him with war.

Mr. Dunn—This is a free country, and the gentleman can take any measure or mode of redress he pleases.

Mr. Rust—(with emphasis), I have the answer I want.

Mr. Colfax—Of Indiana, (Rep.) rose to a question of order.

Mr. Hindman wished to know why the speaker did not enforce the rule when the gentleman from Indiana charged his colleague with an infamous libel.

The Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. Kellogg, of Ill., (Rep.,) said he was not in the chair when the language was used, but now, as far as possible, he would endeavor to restrain the debate within proper limits.

Mr. Rust, resuming, remarked: If the Republican members on the Committee represent the Northern sentiment, then all hope of compromise is lost, and he would prefer that all the Southern States should be blood-stained rather than submit to such a party. But he did not believe they represented the people of the country. If the Union should be dissolved, he hoped it would be in such a way as would give an opportunity for its reconstruction. He said a more disingenuous report than that of the Committee of Thirty-three never before emanated from a political partisan, and he expressed it as his deliberate opinion that it was the purpose of the Republican Party to abolish Slavery wherever they could. He believed and could show that Mr. Lincoln repudiated the Constitution of the United States. Under that instrument the Southern States have rights in the Union, but unless there were effectual guarantees given that it should be carried out in the spirit it was framed, he should beg and implore them to secede. In the course of his remarks, he said that the Legislature of Massachusetts had passed resolutions declaring that State out of the Union because of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that no such resolutions had ever been passed. He would like them to be produced.

Mr. Rust—To put the gentleman in the way of being enlightened he called on Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, to read the resolution that he (Adams) prepared and introduced in the Legislature of Massachusetts in opposition to the annexation of Texas on constitutional grounds. In these resolutions it was declared that Massachusetts was determined, as it doubted not other States were, to submit do undelegated power in any body of men on earth, and further, that unless the annexation of Texas was resisted it might lead to drive the States into a dissolution of the Union, and furnish new calumnies against Republican government, &c.

Mr. Hindman made a few remarks in support of his colleague's (Rust) remarks relative to Massachusetts.

Mr. Dunn desired always to be right in whatever he uttered in response to the gentleman from Arkansas. What he intended to say was this, namely: that the declaration that the Republican Party sympathized with John Brown was a libel on that party. He did not intend to use offensive language to the gentleman, but made the remark believing the charge to be libelous on the Republican Platform and Party.

Mr. Rust—The gentleman from Indiana says that he did not intend to make offensive remarks in an offensive sense. I have a right to demand an unqualified retraction of the remarks.

Mr. Dunn—I have made the explanation I felt it my duty to make.

Mr. Rust—Very good.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) alluded to the bold retreat of traitors who were seeking cover for their treason. The avowed reasons for rebellion were utterly fallacious. Treason had not only lurked in the Capitol, but it was found in the Executive Department, shaking hands with grand and petty larceny for the accomplishment of unholy purposes. The dissolution of the Union was of thirty years growth. The Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States destroyed the confidence of the people in that Court, and the Lecompton policy destroyed their confidence in the Executive Administration. Republicans were strangled out of the Southern States, and the same fate must be meted out to the Union portion of the Democracy. Hence the breaking up of the Convention in Charleston, that hotbed of treason. The Union is a delusion and the Constitution a sham if the disunion doctrine is true. He was opposed to all amendments to the Constitution, and would maintain it as it is. He would never recognize property in man, nor yield protection to Slavery where it can be profitably employed. To consent to this would be a monstrous iniquity, abhorred of God, and deserving of the execration of the civilized world. He was opposed to the admission of New-Mexico, and dissented from the other measures recommended in the report under consideration. He feared to compromise lest he should dishonor the Government. He appealed to the Republicans to stand by their principles. So long as there was open rebellion on the one hand, and threatened rebellion on the other, it was due to the nation's dignity to make an exhibition of its strength for the vindication of the Constitution and the laws. Others might do as they pleased, but he could not compound with treason of such unnatural guilt.

Adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Central Club.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.

At a regular meeting of the Republican Central Club, at No. 814 Broadway, last evening, Mr. Simeon Draper, the President in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. F. C. Treadwell, were adopted:

Whereas, The advocates of slavery, in the Slave States and in Congress, have made war upon Personal Liberty bills, and are perpetually clamoring for the abolition of those in the Free States; therefore,

Resolved, That a common law bill of human rights, such as forms a part of the Constitution of all the Free States, and most of the Slave States, is a Personal Liberty bill of the highest dignity, and, until justice and equity shall be utterly banished from our State and National tribunals, can never be repealed.

Resolved, That the proposition that Slavery cannot be sustained in a State which has in its Constitution a common law, bill of rights, and a Court of Equity, is a legal axiom which no State, not sunk back into barbarism, can either disregard or control.

Mr. John Owens offered the following resolution, which was appended to the others, and with them adopted:

Resolved, That when it is proved that the Personal Liberty bill of this State conflicts in any part or portion with the Constitution of the United States, it is the sense of this meeting that such portions shall be immediately repealed.

The address which Mr. Elliott F. Shepherd was to have delivered at this meeting was postponed till the next, on account of the small number present, and the meeting adjourned.

Republican Central Committee—Declaration of Principles.

The Republican Central Committee for 1861 organized Wednesday evening by the election of Mr. E. Delafield Smith as President. Edgar Ketchum presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Central Republican Committee of New-York for 1861, takes the earliest occasion to resolve and declare as follows:

1. That the people of the United States, after hearing the fullest discussion of principles, have, in a constitutional manner, confided the administration of the Government to the candidate of the Republican Party.

2. That the great trust thus imposed cannot be rejected by those who have been chosen to execute it, without the condemnation of the world; and cannot be fulfilled without a faithful adherence to those principles and purposes proclaimed by them, and accepted and adopted by the country.

3. That the deliberate abandonment of those principles by the Administration thus created would be either a confession that they were wrong, or else would be an unpardonable breach of faith toward a confiding country.

4. That the authority of the Government of the United States cannot be resisted by any portion of the inhabitants without the guilt of treason, the crime always held by Americans in the utmost abhorrence.

5. That nothing in the life of Jackson more endeared him to his countrymen, or more consecrates his memory, than the energy with which he put down rebellion. He did not parley with the traitors, or beg their acceptance of concessions, but sternly proclaimed that the Government should be maintained, and so it was.

6. That the heart of the nation now cries out, not for compromises, but for the man to exert the powers that be and with unconquerable will defend the country against rebellion and compromise. Him will the people delight to honor and future generations praise; and him do we behold in that earnest man who here among us said, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it." Speed the day when that man shall take the chair of Washington.

The Tammany General Committee.

A SLIGHT MUSS.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall, the principal business being to fill vacancies in Primary Committees for the election of delegates to attend the Convention to assemble in Albany on the 31st of January. The contested seats from the Eighth and Sixteenth Wards occupied the great part of the evening. The rival partisans of Delevan and of Cohen, of the Eighth, and of Mackintyre of the Sixteenth Ward, were present in strong force, and as discussion grew warmer, the opposing parties began to interfere with each other's physiognomies, and organs nasal and visual were slightly damaged on both sides. District-Attorney Waterbury dispatched a note to the Second Ward Station-house, which brought up Sergeant Kelly and a posse of police, who surveyed the scene and restored quiet. Afterwards Superintendent Kennedy made his appearance to assure himself that all was right. An equal portion of delegates in favor of Emanuel Hart and of the Mckintyre ticket were admitted from the Sixteenth Ward as a compromise. In the Eighth Ward the Delevan ticket entire was admitted, and the Second Ward dispute was decided by the admission of the Union ticket.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—COURT ACCOMMODATIONS—THE MAYOR AND THE ASSISTANT HEALTH WARDENS—OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE.

The Aldermen, last evening, laid over a resolution, offered by Alderman Boole, directing the Street Commissioner to cause the bulkhead and pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, North River, to be repaired, and the ground behind to be graded, the work to be performed without contract, at an expense of not more than $4,000.

A resolution, offered by Alderman Allen, in favor of appointing a joint Committee of three from each Board to prepare for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, took the same course.

Alderman Dayton gave notice of an amendment requiring the Committee to report to the Board all arrangements involving an expenditure of money before the appropriation is made.

Alderman Dayton offered a resolution directing that the brown stone building in the Park, now occupied by the Supreme Court, Court of Sessions and Marine Court, be occupied by the Supreme and Superior Courts; that the Marine Court be accomodated in the rooms now occupied by the Superior Court, and that the Court of General Sessions be provided with suitable accommodations elsewhere.

Alderman Dayton dwelt upon the inconveniences resulting from the present locations of the Superior Court and the Court of General Sessions. One of the Judges of the former was now ill in consequence of the unhealthy atmosphere of their Court-rooms. The conveyance of prisoners from the Tombs to the Court of General Sessions had cost $10,000 the past year.

The resolution was referred to the President and Alderman Dayton.

Alderman Dayton moved that his resolutions with regard to the Mayor's Secession Message be taken from the table, and made the special order for Monday. The motion was laid on the table.

Alderman Dayton endeavored unsuccessfully to call up his resolution inquiring the names and emoluments of all employes holding offices under the control of the Common Council.

Alderman Dayton attempted to read a resolution requesting the City Inspector to report whether the services of an assistant Health Warden in every Ward in the City are necessary—why they are necessary—how much of their time is occupied in public duty—and providing for the appointment of a Committee to inquire whether the Mayor entered into arrangement with members of the Board for the appointment of Assistant Health Wardens—and if so, what arrangement, and whether the Mayor named any of the Assistant Health Wardens, and how many—and how many and which were named by Aldermen.

On motion of Alderman Tuomey the resolution was laid on the table, after an unsuccessful effort to prevent Alderman Dayton from reading it at all.

The resolutions from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of appointing a Joint Committee to inquire into alleged malfeasance of members of the Common Council, and others of the City Government, were read.

Alderman Boole said that those who had charges against members of the City Government, could investigate them by inquiry among the different Departments of the City Government. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Alderman Dayton rose to speak, but was ruled out of order. He protested against the advantage given to the statement of one side of the question while the other side was stifled.

The resolutions were laid on the table—ayes 9, nays 8—and the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

At a meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was adopted calling upon the City Inspector to report to the Board the number of removals of Health Wardens made by him since the 1st inst., and the authority by which such removals were made.

A communication was received from the Grand Jury of the County, complaining of the action of the Common Council in transferring Court-rooms from the Supreme to the Superior Court, adverting to the insufficiency of Court accommodations in the City, and censuring such members of the Common Council as refuse to grant land on the north end of the Park to the Board of Supervisors for the building of a new Court-house.

Mr. Barry considered the communication an insult to the Board, and moved that it be laid on the table.

After some discussion, the paper was referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The President announced the following Standing Committees of the Board:

Finance—Barney, Gross, Lent.
Alms-house—Kernan, Repper, Pinckney.
Arts and Sciences—Barney, Brandon, Hall.
Assessments—Shannon, Bickford, Trotter.
Cleaning Streets—Ryan, Hogan, Astor.
Aqueduct Department—Gross, Smith, Hogan.
Fire Department—Miller, Brice, Keech.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Brandon, Long, Cleaveland.
Law Department—Gross, Miller, Lent.
Lamps and Gas—Long, Brandon, Cleaveland.
Lands and Places—Gross, Shannon, Pinckney.
Markets—Repper, Miller, Stevenson.
Police—Bickford, Kernan, Stevenson.
Public Health—Kernan, Ryan, Pinckney.
Railroads—Brice, Bickford, Shannon, Hazleton, Otternell.
Repairs and Supplies—Hogan, Barney, Lent, Orton, Brice.
Roads—Ryan, Long, Trotter.
Salaries and Offices—Shannon, Bickford, Keech.
Streets—Bickford, Hogan, Hall.
Taxes—Kernan, Brandon, Otternell.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Repper, Barney, Hazleton. Adjourned to Monday evening next.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—INCREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

The weekly statement of this Board shows that the number remaining at the Institutions, Jan. 19, was 8,913, being an increase of 136. They are distributed as follows:

Bellevue Hospital, 1,001; Lunatic Asylum, 747; Almshouse, 2,327; Penitentiary, 770; Workhouse, 1,500; Small-pox Hospital 50; Randall's Island, 877; Randall's Hospital, 277; City Prison, 324; Second District Prison, 23; Third District Prison, 19; Island Hospital, from Workhouse, 323; Island Hospital, from Almshouse, 147; Colored Home, 303; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children's Nursery, 24; and City Cemetery 21.

The explanation, or reason for the increase of numbers in the Department, is in the fact that the new system of dispensing coal and other aid to parties in the City has been cut off from those applicants who are of a profligate and immoral character, that class have been refused assistance in the City, and sent to labor for their living on the island.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Demilt Dispensary.—At the annual meeting of the Managers of the Demilt Dispensary, held on the 21st inst., the Managers were elected for 1861. The annual report, besides an appeal for additional support, gave the following facts in relation to the usefulness of the institution: "The whole number of new patients healed by this Dispensary, during the year 1860, was 27,378. The number vaccinated was 2,682. The number of prescriptions dispensed was 50,074. The receipts of the Treasurer were—from donations, $1,493; from New-York City, $500; from rents, 1,808 52; other sources, $11 25, Total, $3,812 77. The expenses of the Dispensary were $4,196 45, showing a deficiency of $383 63. The Dispensary owes, in addition, the sum of over $700 for salaries, medicines and supplies. The Managers assure the subscribers and the public that the affairs of the Dispensary are managed with care and fidelity upon the part of the medical staff and apothecary, and that the most rigid economy consistent with the efficient working of the Dispensary is practiced by the Board of Managers."

Shocking Accident.—On the 6th inst. the window-curtain in a room of the house No. 280 Bowery was accidentally set on fire, creating an alarm and terrifying the occupants to such an extent that two of them, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Margaret O'Neil, jumped from the second story window into the rear yard. The result was, that both were very much injured, and they were placed in the New-York Hospital. Soon afterwards it became necessary to amputate Mrs. O'Neil's right leg, as her thigh-bone was found to be dreadfully shattered, but from the effects of the operation she died yesterday. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body.

Violent and Accidental Deaths.—James Mahoney, a child 4 years of age, died at No. 15 Roosevelt street, yesterday, in consequence of having been scalded on the 8th inst. by the upsetting of a cup of tea.... Mary Jane Finn, a girl 2 years of age, died yesterday from scalds received five weeks ago by the overturning of a kettle of boiling water. The accident occurred at No. 102 West Nineteenth-street.... On Wednesday night, Mary Ann Chambers, a child 3 years of age, was burned to death at No. 135 East Nineteenth-street, in consequence of her clothes having taken fire at a stove. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest in each case.

Light Weight in Coal—Correction.—Under this head, the Times published, a few days since, a complaint made by a Mr. Langdon against a coal-dealer in Cherry-street, (Mr. Ball) who charged the vender with having defrauded him out of some 400 lbs. on the half ton purchased. Yesterday, Mr. Ball presented affidavits to Col. Burnham, the Mayor's Marshal, proving his entire innocence of any intentional or apparent fraud, which was, it is due to Mr. Ball to say, never fully proven. The statement published by the Reporter was derived from the Mayor's office, and from the same source we publish the exoneration of Mr. Ball from any imputation of fraud.

Exonerated and Discharged from Custody—Patrick Trainor, a young Irishman, who was arrested on Tuesday night by the Twentieth Ward Police, under the supposition that he had beaten his wife to death, was yesterday discharged from custody by Coroner O'Keefe. The inquest in the case, held at the late residence of deceased, showed that she had died of pleurisy.

A Child Accidentally Suffocated.—Coroner Jackman Wednesday held an inquest at No. 98 Pitt-street, on the body of Augustus Heuline, a boy three years of age, who died on Tuesday afternoon. It was shown that deceased was suffocated, in consequence of a piece of apple-paring having lodged in his throat.

Fire in a Lager-Bier Saloon.—A fire occurred about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning in the basement of the two-story brick building No. 114 Canal-street, kept by John Wenzel as a lager-bier saloon. The basement and first floor were damaged to the extent of $500. Covered by insurance in the Rutgers Insurance Company. How the fire originated has not transpired.

Fire in a Tenement-house.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the tenement-house in process of erection at No. 150 Forsyth-street. It was caused through the carelessness of the workmen who made a fire in the fireplace. The premises belong to Mr. John May, whose loss does not exceed $50.

Associated Houses on the European System.

It cannot be denied that New-York has always been and is still lamentably deficient in dwelling-houses for people of moderate incomes. For the man of wealth there is abundant accommodation; for the poorest clases some attempts—wretched and often disgraceful, it is true, but still some attempts—have been made; but the existence of any medium between these two extremes of poverty and wealth seems to have been entirely ignored by our building speculators. Thousands of families of the highest respectability in New-York are, therefore, driven to all the annoyances and discomforts of boarding-house life, or banished to the remotest outskirts of the City, inconveniently far from their daily business, because no one has yet understood the necessity of supplying their demand in some central and convenient locality.

Our attention has recently been drawn to a scheme of associated houses, prepared expressly to meet this great public desideratum. It is a design by Mr. Hamilton, the architect of Mr. Derby's new Fine Art Institute, between Houston and Bleecker-streets. Although the idea cannot claim to be original—the custom of families occupying different stories, or "flats," under the same roof being quite common among the gentry in all the large capitals of Europe—Mr. Hamilton's is certainly a most skillful adaptation of such a system to our purposes and modes of living; and he has managed to condense into an ordinary double lot of 50 feet by 100 feet a larger amount of accommodation, isolation, convenience and privacy than we have ever before seen effected in the same space. Although his structure provides ample accommodation for eight distinct families, our readers must not confound it with what is usually understood as a "Tenement House," for the families are all as distinctly separated from each other as if each had a separate entrance to their residence from the public sidewalk, and there is nothing in the appearance of the exterior to distinguish it from any private, first-class residence.

Without entering into any minute description of the plan, it may be well to state that it provides each family with eight or nine rooms, well lighted and ventilated, complete kitchen arrangements, and facilities for obtaining fuel, &c., without the necessity of ascending or descending any stairs, and all the "modern improvements" that belong to any first-class residence. Mr. Hamilton proposes to locate the building in some central and convenient situation; and, at rentals varying from $600 to $300, (according to the floor,) he is able to show a clear profit of from 8 to 10 per cent. upon the entire cost of lot and building, after deducting insurance, collection, and other incidental expenses. We consider this scheme well worthy of the attention of those who invest money in building, and there never was a better time than the present, when labor and materials can be commanded at unusually low rates. Of the necessity for such a class of buildings, there can be no doubt, if people only think of the shifts to which men of moderate means are driven in their attempts to locate their families comfortably; and if only one such building were properly erected, we feel persuaded that whole streets of them would soon be found necessary to supply the demand.

P. T. Barnum Sold at Last.

IT MUST BE NEEDLESS TO SAY THAT THE OFFENDER IS AN IRISHMAN.

A public joke at P. T. Barnum's expense is not an every-day luxury, P. T. B. for many years having had the laugh on the other side. But at length the Prince of Showmen has been shown a trick that he did not know before, and the hero of the occasion has been, as is very usual on such occasions, a son of the Emerald Isle. It seems that Barnum, a few days ago, was in a great hurry to be shaved, and entered his ordinary place of tonsorial resort under the Park Hotel; but all the operatives were engaged, and one other customer—a great brawny Irishman, just landed, and with a beard and head requiring very extensive attention—stood between the exhibitor of the "What-is-it?" and his turn as "next." "I am in a hurry, my good man!" said Phineas T., addressing Pat; "and if you give me your turn I will pay for what you want done here." "All right," responded the delighted Irishman; and the showman was soon shaved and on his way to keep his engagement, merely saying as he left the door to the proprietor of the saloon, "Do what this man wants," pointing to the exile of Erin, "and charge it to me." No sooner was he gone than Patrick took off his "trusty," and a thick cotton neck-tie, at the same time asking the barber, "Now tell me all you do?" "Why, Sir," responded the tonsorial operative, "we shave, cut and curl hair, shampoo and bathe." "All right, then," said Pat; "Do all them things to me. Sorra wan of me knows what they mane, but as *he* said he'd pay for them, just do them all, an' God bless you!" The barber saw the joke and did as requested, putting the big Irishman through all the processes, and bringing him out so pleasantly altered that he scarcely knew himself. We leave our readers to imagine Barnum's face next morning, when the proprietor of the saloon handed him a bill—"For shaving Irishman 10 cents, cutting his hair 25 cents, curling it 25 cents, shampooing it 25 cents, and bathing Irishman 25 cents—total for Irish man $1 10." Barnum at once acknowledged the corn—gave a receipt for the maize; but he is after the Irish exile, and swears, if he catches him, that he will place him cheek-by-jowl between the "What is it?" and the Aztec children.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard and W. P. Hilliard, of Alabama, and W. Cramp, of Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

J. S. Amory, of Boston; M. Loring, of New-Jersey; S. S. Price, of Philadelphia, and T. Vose, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. A. S. Diven, of Elmira; T. K. Young, of Illinois; Capt. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; J. Gibbs, of Quebec, and H. Campbell, of Montreal, are at the Astor House.

Judge McGowan, of Arizona; A. T. Jenkins, of North Carolina; Henry Baldwin, of Washington; G. K. Warren, and A. Piper, U. S. A.; A. Craig, of Kentucky, and A. H. Angell, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Samuel Downer, of Boston; G. Zowski, of Toronto, Canada; Warren Colburn, of Ohio, and G. E. Gray, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Narrow Escape.—On Tuesday night last a barge took fire at the dock foot of Gold-street, and the vessel was sunk in the slip. At the time it went down it careened, and carried down with it Mr. Simpson, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, and Mr. Montrose, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The night was one of the coldest of the season, and Messrs. Simpson and Montrose were rescued with the greatest difficulty. When taken out they were covered with ice, and were more dead than alive, but after administering proper restoratives they recovered sufficiently to walk home.

A Mysterious Case.—The body of a young man was yesterday found concealed in a box of guano on board of the ship *Harry Hastings*, lying at the dock foot of Congress street. As the crew had been discharged, and no person on board knew anything about the case, Coroner Horton, who was notified to hold an inquest, adjourned the investigation over till to-day.

Burglars Arrested.—Francis Rogers and George Mason were arrested on Wednesday night, by officers Lyon & Leech, of the Ninth Ward Police, on a charge of attempting to commit a burglary at the house of Mr. Hughes, on Nostrand-avenue. The accused were yesterday committed by Justice Cornwell for examination.

Death at a Prayer Meeting.—An elderly man, named Ferguson, residing at No. 173 Bridge-street, died suddenly yesterday morning, while attending a prayer meeting at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets. He died from a disease of the heart.

The Courts.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 72, 6, 74, 75, 78, 82, 83, 86, 87, 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 107. City Court: Nos 48, 52, 63, 10, 47, 11, 29, 39, 40, 54, 59, 5, 15, 17, 51, 58, 68, 69, 70, 71.

PERSONAL.

—A curious contest is troubling the Board of Supervisors of the city of Rochester. A native chemist had the stomach of a man supposed to have been poisoned committed to him for analysis, a short time since, and having completed his work sent in a quite moderate bill. The Supervisors did not see it in that light, and refused to allow it. Another individual has been poisoned in the vicinity, and the Coroner called upon the same chemist for an analysis, which he refused to make. The Coroner then threatened to bring the stomach to this City for examination, but the Supervisors have an idea that the chemists here demand pretty good compensation for work which they perform, and say they will not allow such a course to be taken. The matter remains in abeyance.

A gentleman in Buffalo was cheated out of $15, a few days since, by an adroit swindler hailing from this City, who feigned great intimacy with a lady friend of his victim residing here. The scoundrel made his drafts on Edmund Johnson & Co., and as fast as he got them cashed traveled westward. Where he is now nobody seems to know, and only those whom he has swindled care.

—Miss Julia Ann Stull committed suicide at South Bend (Ind.) on January 13th by hanging. She tied two towels together, and fastening one end of this improvised rope to the ceiling just over the cellar stairs, swung herself off the top step. Her friends have not the poor satisfaction of knowing what prompted her to the deed.

—Hon. Erastus Corning, President of the Central Railroad, has directed that a special car shall be in readiness to convey Hon. Abraham Lincoln from Buffalo to Albany, when he goes to Washington. The people along the line of the Central Road have been kept on the *qui vive* for the last day or two anticipating the advent of the President elect but it is now announced that he will not leave home until February 9.

—The rumor regarding the personal difficulty between Senator Toombs and Gen. Scott grew into a statement that the latter had been killed by the former in a duel by the time that it reached Rockland, Maine. The bells were tolled and the streets were filled with a crowd of excited people, who could not be pacified until contradictory dispatches were received.

—Caroline Bishop, a romantic and highly-susceptible young lady living in Richmond, Va., was disappointed in an affair of the heart, and a few days since made a desperate attempt to put an end to her troubles by taking a dose of laudanum. A physician was speedily summoned and succeeded in restoring her to her normal physical condition.

—Col. David Page, a member of the Maine Legislature, from the Aroostook region, on his way from his home to the Capitol, walked fifteen miles on foot and ten miles on snow shoes, the snow being two and a half feet deep, and unbroken. He certainly deserves an extra allowance for mileage.

OBITUARY.

—Major George Middleton, of Syracuse, died in that city on the evening of Jan. 19, at the age of 91 years. He was claimed to be the senior member of the Masonic fraternity in the United States. It is said that the Major was present at the Fort Griswold massacre in Connecticut, when Col. Ledyard and most of his garrison were massacred in cold blood, after their surrender to the British under the command of the traitor Arnold.

Judge Ebenezer Griffin died at his residence in Livingston Park, near Rochester, on Jan. 23. He was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, on the 26th of July, 1789, graduated at Union College, was admitted to the bar in 1811, married in 1812, removed to Rochester in 1825, and in 1845 was elected City Recorder. His social worth and energy of character will cause him to be long regretted by a large circle of friends.

—Mr. John S. Jackson, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript*, died in that city on Jan. 22. He has been connected with the Press in various capacities for a number of years past. In 1855 he purchased the *Daily Times*, which took a prominent part in the Fremont campaign, and in 1856 started the *Snnday Transcript*, an independent paper, which has met much favor from the public.

The State Canals.

REPORT OF HON. VAN R. RICHMOND.

Hon. Van. R. Richmond, State Engineer and Surveyor, has just completed his report on the Canals of the State. The whole number of persons employed in the Engineer's Department on Dec. 31, 1860, was 62, and the total expenses were $80,657 86, of which $75,839 22 were for engineering proper. The estimated cost of the work remaining to be done on the 1st day of January, 1861, to complete the unfinished Canals according to law, is $700,000; of which $357,975 99 is to be expended on the Erie Canal enlargement, the balance being divided between the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal, the Black River Canal and Improvement, the Genesee Valley Canal and Extension. A comparison with the estimate of last year shows that this amount exceeds that then made by $47,097 87, of which $41,917 39 is for work not contemplated when the estimates were made. The fifteen per cent. retained by the laws of 1854, amounts to $176,122 33; of which $104,844 06 was on the contracts for the enlargement of the Erie Canal; $35,370 72 on those for the enlargement of the Oswego Canal. The balance is divided between the improvements on the Cayuga and Seneca, the Black River and the Genesee Valley Canals.

The number of unfinished contracts on the 1st day of January, 1860, as stated in the last annual report from this Department, was 80. During the year 28 contracts have been completed and settled, and 24 new contracts have been entered into, leaving 76 contracts existing at the commencement of the present year.

The contracts settled the past year amount to $766,879 92. The existing contracts amount to $2,370,285 82, upon which, the work remaining to be done, is estimated at $294,633 89. The work remaining to be done, and not under contract, is estimated to cost $263,859.

The Erie, Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals will be so far completed at the opening of navigation next Spring as to make them available for use with seven feet depth of water, and they will be entirely finished the present year, with the exception of five sections between Tonowanda and Buffalo, which sections cannot be fully completed before the Spring of 1862.

Mr. Richmond sees no reason for modifying the views advanced in his last report, which led him to the conclusion that it is inexpedient at present to attempt lengthening the locks.

The rest of the report is devoted to a discussion of the contract system, and the conclusion is reached that this system, as now in force, is greatly preferable to any other. Mr. Richmond recommends, however, that to secure a more thorough repair of the banks and prisms of the canal, provision should be made for inserting in future contracts, the items of excavation and of graveling the banks, at the lowest prices per cubic yard, obtained as heretofore, from propositions received in pursuance of previously published notice.

Casting of a Monster Gun.—Another monster gun was cast at the Fort Pitt works yesterday afternoon. The "Floyd," the heaviest piece of ordnance, we believe, that the world has ever seen, was 15 inches bore and 49 inches in diameter at the breach. Its weight in rough was 78,000 pounds, and when finished, about 49,000. The gun cast yesterday has a twelve-inch bore, and the same exterior diameter of the "Floyd," while it is six inches longer, and will weigh, when finished, 25 tons. The casting of the gun was marked by the most complete success. The furnaces were tapped at 12¾, and 24 minutes later the mold was filled, and the casting complete. The total amount of metal used in the "run" was 78,100 pounds. The new gun will be named "Union," and will, it is believed, throw a ball over six miles. It was cast on the hollow principle, and under the supervision of Mr. Kaye, foreman of the works.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, Jan. 23.*

[Advertisement.]

Female Irregularities.—Holloway's celebrated Pills never fail in correcting functional disorders that had defied the usual medicines prescribed by physicians, and what is still more satisfactory the complaints have been completely and permanently cured.

[Advertisement.]

The Drama of "Joseph and His Brethren" is played this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. It can only be performed twice more, as other novelties take its place next week. See the Museum advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are especially attended to.*

Dr. Bridge is permitted to refer to:
Horace Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.

The large Oil Portrait just completed, of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at Gurney's Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.

Gallery open till 9 P. M.

J. GURNEY & SON.

N. B.—The exhibition of the above picture will positively close on Saturday next, Jan. 26.

[Advertisement.]

I Wish I Knew What to Do with my Boy—I cannot govern him. Learn how to direct him. You are endeavoring to restrain him He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of its direction may be obtained by a phrenological examination by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Flour dull; Howard-street and Ohio, at $5 50; City Mills, $5 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 60. Corn steady; sales Yellow at 63c.@65c.; White, 68c.@74c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $18. Lard, 10½c. Coffee steady, at 12c.@13c. Whisky dull, at 18c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 9,000 bales, at 10½c.@11¼c. for Middling. Sugar quiet, at 4c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses, 21c.@23c. Flour firm, at $5 50 for Superfine. Corn steady, at 55c.@64c. Pork quiet. Lard, in bbls., 11c. The rest of the market is unchanged.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Cotton—Sales to-day 12,000 bales at 10½c.@11¼c. for middling. Receipts less than last year 1,082,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports less than last year 566,000 bales. Sugar 4c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. Flour steady at $5 50 for superfine. Lard in bbls., 11c. Rest of the articles unchanged.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Flour dull; Superfine at $5 37½@$5 50. Wheat dull; sales 3,000 bushels Red, $1 30@$1 32. Corn dull; 2,500 bushels New, 64c.; Old, 70c. Mess Pork, $18 50. Lard steady, at 10¾c.@11c. Whisky at 18½c.@19c.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Edinburgh* will close to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for Jamaica by the *Zulu* will also close to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 24.—*In steamship Niagara, at Halifax, from Liverpool, for Boston*—Sir Charles Watson, Dr. Hill, Capt. Anderson, Mrs. Ewing, Messrs. Schlifer, Taylor, Chapman, Hylested, Howes, Ayres, Wody, Anderson, Lefebre, Lindsay, Lang, Andinean, Twing, Merriman, Goodman, Bonilla, Lord, Reid, Melrose, Ruble, Dyar, Bowers, Cooper and Rodenhurst.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 5 08 | Moon sets.... 6 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 31 | Gov. Island. 7 20 | Hell Gate.... 8 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Barks Havre (Russ.) Stenman, Liverpool, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Tuiske, (Brem.,) Danniman, Bremen.

Brigs Lizzie Gardner, Ward, Antigua, Smith, Jones & Co.; King Brothers, Larraway, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Neptune, (Oldenburg,) Drees, London, Hennings & Gosling.

Schooner Georgiana, Waycott, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Boomerang, (Br., of Dundee,) Young, Newcastle 92 ds., with coal to J. C. McArthur Jan. 13, lat. 29 16, lon. 68 55 spoke ship Pathfinder, of South Thomaston, from Boston for Havana, 12 ds. out, who supplied us with provisions. The B. has had a succession of heavy W. N. W. and N. W. gales the entire passage; stove bulwarks and boat; carried away head rail, stanchens and fertopsail yard; split sails, &c.

Schr. Charles Williams, Healey, Rockland 6 ds., with granite for Central Park.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr J. W. Faulkin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Anna B. Hays, Robinson, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Goldfish, Joyce, Castine, Me., 18 ds., with fish.

Schr. Advance, Leighton, Millbridge 25 ds., lumber.

Schr. J. G. Babcock, Jeffreys, Boston 4 ds., linseed.

Below.

Ship Liverpool, Kearney, London, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., is at anchor in the Lower Bay. Also, 1 ship, unknown.

Miscellaneous.

Brig A. Blanchard, of Boston, previously reported ashore on Napeaguet Beach, L. I., is full of water to her lower deck. As far as can be seen, she is apparently but little injured, but her cargo will be nearly a total loss. The cargo between decks is now being discharged, but will not amount to much. There is $6,000 insurance on the vessel in New-York offices, and the cargo is said to be fully insured, but it is not known whether in New-York or Boston.

Steamship Yorktown, Capt. Parrish, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company's Line, after undergoing some repairs to her engines, and receiving a thorough overhauling, has taken her place at Pier No. 13 North River, from whence she will leave for Norfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, every Saturday, at 3 P. M.

The clipper ship Winged Racer is now on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Port Lewis, Mauritius, Dec. 9.—The ship Waban, owned and insured in Boston, with a cargo of coals, from Cardiff, bound to Rangoon, put in here yesterday, leaky, and making about 12 inches per hour when lying at anchor in the harbor. Her cargo has been discharged, and she yet leaks badly. Will require considerable repairs.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NIAGARA.]

Arrived from New-York—Great Western, Canova, and Orion, at Cardiff; Homer, at Sydney; Western Continent, at Shanghai; Sarah Kinneo, at Port Philip Heads; M. Evans, at Deal; Princeton, Invincible, Henry Buck, Young Mechanic, Garibaldi, and Ohio, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—City of Brooklyn, Minnesota, and Saratoga, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Profit at Paimbeauf; New-York, and Gondar, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—De Soto, and Argo, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Industrie, Wabash, Marian, and Gustav, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Globe, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Sheridan, Saranac, W. V. Moses, and "Callinade," at Liverpool.

Arrived from Galveston—Fortuna, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Hortensia, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—10th, King Oscar, from Deal.

Sailed for New Orleans—10th, Great Britain, and Anne Size, from Liverpool.

The Niagara spoke off Liverpool, ships Juniata, and Corinthian.

Mem.—The Pioneer, from Liverpool, for Richmond, ran ashore near Crookhaven, but got off, with loss of rudder, &c., same day.

PERSONAL

HORACE E. TERRY, EMPLOYED IN NOVEMBER, 1860 with a firm who sold carpets, is requested to send his address to F., Box No. 3 674 Post-office, or grant an interview at No. 19 Chatham-st., in relation to the occurrence of Nov. 9.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—AT THE ENTRANCE to Palace Gardens 14th st., on Tuesday evening last, a diamond centre bracelet, with three strings of pearls attached. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by returning the same to No. 192 Bleecker-st., near McDougal.

$50 REWARD.—LOST FROM ON BOARD steamer *Island Home*, Jan. 12 one bale WHITE BLANKETS, $36. The above reward will be paid for information how it was lost or its recovery by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON JAN. 19, GOING from New-Haven depot to Catharine Ferry, CANVAS TRUNK, marked on end G. S. H., and on plate under lock, G. S. HOLMES. The reward will be paid by returning the same to Washington Hotel, No. 385 4th-av.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—ON THE 12TH INST., LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.'S NOTE, dated Nov. 16, at eight months, for three hundred and thirty-eight 56-100 dollars; note was sent to Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.